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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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# USSR REPORT

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. STANCE ON 'NEW WORLD INFORMATION ORDER' CRITICIZED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 4

/Article by K. Georgiev: "Intervention Without Weapons"/

/Text/ Four of the West's largest information agencies, AP, UPI (U.S.), REUTER (Great Britain) and FRANCE PRESSE, alone daily disseminate a thousand times more words than all 84 national information services taking part in a pool of publishing agencies of nonaligned countries! About 90 percent of the news on newspaper pages and in radio and television programs in developing countries comes from this source.

"Informational imperialism: This is how the president of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi has defined the West's politics in the area of information. The struggle with "informational imperialism" is one of the most important aspects of the movement of developing countries toward true national sovereignty and complete liberation from social, political and economical fetters inherited from colonialism.

A discussion of this theme was initiated in Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, where the information ministers of nonaligned countries conferred. The ministers discussed the question of establishing a new international information order, which is vitally important to developing countries.

Such an order, as was indicated in the resolution "Questions Concerning Information," approved by the General Assembly of the UN, "must serve the cause of strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, guaranteeing human rights in the struggle against apartheid, racism and war." One wonders, could there really be anyone opposed to such an order? It turns out to be that there is. The United States in particular has come out against the resolution in question.

Washington and its closest allies have directed an unprecedented "psychological attack" against the forces of peace, democracy and social justice. Of the 3 million dollars allocated yearly by the United States for ideological sabotage, a significant part goes for the processing of public opinion in developing countries and the preservation there of the western "monopoly of words.

The conference participants in Jakarta noted that up till now, some developing governments have been influenced through the false propaganda of American and other western means of mass information which are hushing up the truth about the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and trying to slander these democratic governments which displease the imperialist powers. The representative from Afghanistan paid particular attention to this. He said that the West's information means spread lies about Afghanistan, distort the essence of the ongoing processes in Afghanistan and keep silent about the Afghan peoples' progress.

The representative from Laos sharply criticized the machinations of western propaganda which grossly distort world events in accordance with imperialist interests. He emphasized the urgent necessity of constructing a new, just information order as one of the conditions for the independent development of young governments.

It was noted at the conference that the process of political decolonization was inconceivable without a change in the realm of information which the West uses as a weapon of flagrant interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Western, and above all American, attempts of mass information means to "justify" the barbaric aggression of Israel in Lebanon were angrily condemned in Jakarta.

As the conference in Jakarta indicated, developing governments, as a whole, are full of resolve to continue the struggle against the domination of western journalistic-information monopolies. After all, the struggle for freedom and justice is like the struggle for peace: it is a struggle for the minds of people.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### LITHUANIAN PAPER HITS PLANS FOR U.S.-VATICAN DIPLOMATIC TIES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by V. Lyaushka: "A Significant Partnership"]

[Text] The other day, the American agency UPI informed the world of the intentions of the United States to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican. With this aim the personal representative of the president, W. Wilson, is discussing this subject in Rome.

As reported, the Vatican is maintaining such relations with 86 world governments, including socialist Cuba and Yugoslavia. The U.S. administration attaches certain hopes to the step which is being undertaken. After all, Catholics constitute the majority of the population in the cities of America, have at their disposal an impressive propaganda apparatus, and their influence on the social life of the United States has increased especially after World War II. But the question is: Why didn't this issue arise under previous administrations? Catholics certainly were no less influential under J. Carter, G. Ford, and R. Nixon. This is explained in UPI's own statement: "The Vatican is an impressive power, encouraging democracy all over the world.... The Vatican possesses great diplomatic influence in the modern world."

Indeed, in the 1980's the Vatican has become more active in its foreign political activity. Active propaganda of "class peace" may also be supplied along with it. This very thing, of course, is now being tirelessly printed in official American propaganda as well. For this reason the game, apparently, has some merit, since even the American president was not afraid to take a certain risk.

First of all, an exchange of diplomatic representatives with the Vatican would contradict the U.S. constitution, in which the separation of church and state is unambiguously stated. Second, and this, perhaps, is the main obstacle, is the opposition of liberal-Protestants to the so-called fundamentalists, who unanimously voted for Reagan in the 1980 elections, in the agricultural regions of the United States.

Along with this there exist weighty causes of a different, historical character, favoring Reagan's intentions.

When G. Washington became head of the army of independence in 1775, in all of North America there existed one single Philadelphian Catholic society. At that time, the Protestant church annually celebrated, 5 November, as the so-called "Pope's Day," at which time a portrait of the pope was publicly burned in a bonfire. However, already by the start of World War II the Catholic Church possessed in the United States a dense network of churches, schools, hospitals, and newspapers. Thus, the American president at that time considered it necessary to have a "personal envoy" to the Vatican.

The strict hierarchical apparatus, or the centralization of power, advantageously distinguishes the Catholic Church. In the spread of Catholicism within the United States, the chief role is continually played by the "National Conference of Catholic Societies" [NCCS]. It originated in the World War I years. It is true that the higher clergy is represented on it without the right to vote, but in fact it exercises unlimited influence, and consequently is the real power. This organization has around 400 periodical publications, and conducts extensive work in the recruitment of the black population into the Catholic faith (for black Catholics there exist a special institution of higher learning, the University of St. Xavier, special prizes, etc.). The American Catholic Church considers the attraction to its side of the ever persecuted black population as one of its immediate tasks.

But no less, and possibly, more significant for itself, the organization NCCS promulgates the dissemination of the Church's social doctrine. Hatred of socialism and communism is advocated in this context.

Toward these goals NCCS has created a special organ for organizing various conferences, chiefly on the treatment of workers, in the principal agricultural-industrial centers of the country. For the more effective method of battle against "the communist threat," Catholic lay ministers are trained in organized, annual summer camps. This same aim is also served periodically (almost yearly) by conferences held on the questions of so-called "social resistance." A specially created social section of the power NCCS undertook, as early as 1937, a detailed study of the communist movement in the United States. Committees of churchworkers were created, which carried out for months the shadowing of members of the Communist Party USA and of persons sympathetic to it. Material collected in such a way was passed by reactionary union bosses to Catholic universities. But not only to them....

In 1939, without approval by Congress, the first presidential "personal envoy" to the Vatican was appointed. He was millionaire M. Taylor. We will note that this appointment occurred without great opposition in the United States. His objective was presented as "a temporary measure, dictated by the demands of wartime."

However, even after the end of World War II, the personal envoy still remained at the Vatican. Relations between Washington and the Vatican became closer. Agreement was total, especially on issues affecting Eastern Europe. The necessity of suppressing some political movements was repeatedly acknowledged, while others were to be encouraged with dollars and papal encyclicals. As A. Manhattan noted in his book "The Vatican and the 20th Century," this unusual political intimacy was reached because both partners understand: coping with the "threat of communism" separately will not succeed....



The desire of Reagan to attain still greater "intimacy" with the Vatican is served by the ongoing spiritual crisis in the United States. Here, for example, is what was declared the other day to a BBC correspondent by the American astronaut James Ervin: "God on Earth--this is more important than man on the moon." And this was said by the man who landed on the moon three times.

Poverty caused by earthly problems is a phenomenon extremely widespread in present-day America. In such a spiritual vacuum, President R. Reagan's chances increase, of course, in this undertaking because it corresponds completely to his obsession: the fanning of anticommunist hysteria.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. UNESCO WITHDRAWAL TIED TO INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CONTROVERSY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 p 4

/Article by N. Koval'skiy, professor: "The Noble Goals of UNESCO"/

/Text/ When the United States announced its decision to leave UNESCO, it didn't cause any particular amazement. The leading American administration members hadn't previously hidden their irritation with the activities of this specialized UN institution which devotes itself to questions of science, culture, education, and information.

However, it's apparent only now that they've decided to announce this outright and draw practical conclusions. After Grenada and Lebanon it was time to "teach a lesson" to the entire United Nations system where the U.S.'s expansionist course was encountering with more and more opposition. To accomplish this, the example decided upon was UNESCO, which, according to Washington's opinion, went further in its disobedience than other international governmental organizations.

If one examines the essence of the actions undertaken by the United States against UNESCO, one concludes that it is the result of a clash between the American administration's present course in the world arena and UNESCO's prescribed objectives. And American leaders don't even hide this, announcing that UNESCO's activities don't meet American "interests."

A book recently published by the general director of UNESCO, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow,\* aroused a great interest in the world concerning this American action. In this book, the author discusses the goals, tasks and work of this organization, and shares ideas concerning world situations.

As a legacy from the era of colonialism, developing countries were left with a dependence in the area of information where the local press, radio and television borrow news from western sources, obtaining it mainly from American agencies. As is reported in the book, only 10-30 percent of news disseminated in the world is released by the information organs of developing countries. In order to eliminate such a situation, which is often characterized as "informational imperialism," UNESCO established the International Program for the Development of Communication /IPDC/.

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\*"From Sources of the Future." Paris.



The intergovernmental council of this UNESCO program has already held four sessions, the last one of which took place in September of last year in Tashkent. A.-M. M'Bow, who took part in this session's work, gave its results a high appraisal. The USSR Council of Ministers, in its welcome speech to the session, mentioned that UNESCO's active work in the area of the development of international information exchanges and the first practical steps of the IPDC directed at furthering the establishment of the principles of equal rights enjoyment, the mutual respect of all governments, however big or small, the eradication of church colonialism, and the offering of concrete assistance to liberated countries in the creation of a national and a regional system of mass information and communication.

These are only a few of the aspects of this book which is rich in ideas and content. But it is exactly these which draw attention to themselves when we try to comprehend the reasons for the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO. The humane goals of this organization and the Reagan administration's imperialist practice have proven to be too diverse. As the Brussels' "SITE" recently stated: The real reasons for the U.S. decision lie in the fact that Washington has found itself isolated within UNESCO and has understood that it was powerless to reverse the tendencies which were gathering force in this international organization.

It is no accident that Washington's decision to leave UNESCO was condemned by many countries of the world and its example wasn't followed by even its closest allies who have dutifully assented to their leader in other cases.

Judging by the first reaction of the member governments, of this organization, international society can manage to remain in UNESCO without the United States. However, will the United States be able to manage without UNESCO?

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

AMERICAN GROUP IN UZBEKISTAN--A group of the Chkalov Memorial Committee from the American city of Vancouver, Washington, headed by its president, Alan L. (Koul), were guests of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Exce-~~pt~~] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 84 p 4]

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## NATIONAL

### REGIONAL NATIONALITY TRAITS' ROLE IN UNIFIED SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 84 (signed to press 16 Jan 84)  
pp 67-73

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Assistant Professor  
B. S. Salamov: "The Regionally Special in the System of National Relations  
in Developed Socialism"]

[Text] One of the most important principles in the socioeconomic program of our society, as was mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress, is "the need to equalize the social differences, so to speak, in the territorial view" ("Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 54). The carrying out of this task is linked with the far-reaching positive changes in society. The equalizing of the territorial, regional differences in the workers' living conditions will promote the greater and greater drawing closer together of the classes and social groups, the improvement of the distributional relations, the optimizing of the correlation between the international and the national in the life of nations, and, consequently, the further reinforcement of the unity of Soviet society.

Unfortunately, in scientific literature the problems of regional studies have been illuminated to an obviously inadequate extent. The specialists who deal with them, as a rule, are historians and economists. Social-philosophical analysis still remains beyond the limits of attention. True, there have been individual appeals to study them, and attempts to give a definition to the concept of "region," but things do not go any farther than that.

The rates of social progress in implementing the opportunities for satisfying people's material and spiritual needs are determined by the socioeconomic formation. However, it is important for a person to take into consideration the rates of social progress not only on the level of the entire country, for society as a whole, but also on the level of the territory that it is inhabiting.

V. I. Lenin emphasized the exceptional importance of the "exemplary posing of a small 'whole,' but specifically a 'whole,' that is, not a single

economy, not a single branch of the economy, not a single enterprise, but, rather, the sum total of all the economic relations, the sum of the entire economic turnover, although on a small locality" (Lenin, V. I., "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 43, p 234). This Leninist principle, in essence, is the economic substantiation of regional administration under socialism. As a complex social formation that formed in the process of the development of the economic, political, national, and other relations, the region represents a single, separate entity, which at the same time contains the general. Regional administration under socialism is a special manifestation of the scientific effect upon the system of social relations on a definite territory for purposes of resolving economic and social tasks.

The wealth and variety of the forms of manifestation of the natural social laws underlying developed socialism in the various regions, the change and improvement on that basis of the social activity, express the dialects of the general and the specific in the development of the social relations as applicable to the various territorial communities. "The concrete manifestation of this dialectic consists in that, with the commonality of the laws and the principles in the social activity of people which express those laws, the forms of their manifestation are specific, and this must be taken constantly into consideration in the social practice of planning and administration" (Kokorev, Ye. M., "Sotsial'noye razvitiye severnogo regiona" [The Social Development of the Northern Region], Magadan, 1981, p 22).

It seems to us that the regional approach to the study of social processes under the conditions of developed socialist society is one of the important methodological principles that make it possible to correlate the general with the individual, the specific, and serves the purposes of the fruitful improvement of the entire system of social relations.

An important task in the equalizing of the social differences from the regional point of view is the further improvement of the national relations of developed socialism on the basis of the objectively deepening process of the internationalization of the public life of the socialist nations and nationalities. This question has not yet found the proper illumination in scientific literature. In this article the attempt will be made to reveal it. What is understood by "regionally special," what is its place in the system of the national relations of developed socialism, what is the effect that the equalizing of the territorial social differences in the workers' living conditions has upon the action of the general law of two tendencies in the development of nations (flourishing and rapprochement), and upon the further reinforcement of the unity of the Soviet nation? Those are the questions on which we shall dwell.

As applicable to the subject of our research, a "region" is viewed in three aspects: (a) as as national-state and national-autonomous regionalization (the territory of the union and autonomous republics, the autonomous oblasts, and autonomous okrugs represent completely integrated, relatively independent regions -- of which there are 53 in our country -- the total population of each of which acts as a territorial social community, while simultaneously acting as an organic part of the single Soviet nation); (b) as administrative-territorial regionalization, which includes six krais and 120 oblasts (as

relatively independent production-territorial units, they also form within themselves dynamic social communities of people); and (c) as the economic regionalization of the country, which is based on the territorial division of labor and which is differentiated by macrozones, mesozones, and microzones, and also by large-scale economic regions.

The country's regions differ with regard to their natural-geographical and climatic conditions, the degree of exploitation of mineral resources, the density of the population, the economic specifics, the different correlation among the classes and social groups, and between the urban and rural population, by the dissimilarity of the cultural and everyday living conditions of the workers, the level of education of the population, etc. In addition, the regions, as they become more and more international, differ with regard to the correlations among the indigenous and nonindigenous peoples.

Taken in their totality, these differences represent the regional peculiarities. They do not have anything in common with the national composition of the population and do not evolve from the nature of socialism. Many of them are linked with the natural-climatic conditions and with the fact that there still exists a definite unevenness in the economic mastery of the territory. Certain regional peculiarities are linked with the commonality of the historical past of groups of peoples, with the almost identical "initial" level of their social development, with the existence of general features in the economic and everyday conditions, culture, etc.

But when describing the regional social differences and determining the ways to overcome them, it is necessary to take into consideration the national composition of the population, since "the population of each region acts as a kind of social community that has its specific interests" (Aitov, N., "Regional Social Differences and the Overcoming of Them," *POLITICHESKOYE SAMO-OBRazOVANIYE*, No 8, 1981, p 39). These specific interests largely are influenced by the national composition of the population of the region. Academician N. N. Nekrasov, the famous specialist in the area of regional economic research, is right when he asserts that "the regional aspect of the resolution of specific social problems is organically linked with the ascertaining of the national peculiarities of peoples. . ." (Nekrasov, N. N., "Problemy regional'noy ekonomiki" [Problems of Regional Economics], Moscow, 1974, p 54). Going through the intermediary stage of the regional peculiarities, the national differences of peoples exert an influence upon the way of life of the territorial social community.

The present-day migrational processes are causing an increase in the multinational nature of the population in all the regions of the country. The former ethnic unity is giving way more and more to a multiethnic situation. Suffice it to state that the 1979 population census recorded 55 million persons, or more than 20 percent of the country's population, living on territories that are not the national area of their population. As a result of this fact, the integration among ethnic groups within the confines of the specific regions has increased noticeably. This "means the arising in several ethnic groups -- peoples -- of general features of culture and self-awareness



. . . in the confines of large-scale regions, contributing to the gradual raising of the level of their cultural integration" (Bromley, Yu., "Ethnic Processes in the USSR," KOMMUNIST, No 5, 1983 pp 58-59).

The basis of the complete rapprochement of all the nationalities -- both the indigenous and the nonindigenous ones -- on the regional scale, the basis of the creation of a regional culture that is single in content and varied in form, and of single features in the way of life of the territorial social community, is the socioeconomic and ideological-political commonality of the nations and nationalities, Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the international solidarity of all the workers around the CPSU.

The Soviet economy, as a single national-economic complex for the entire country, acts as the material basis for the further and complete flourishing and constant rapprochement of the nations and nationalities. In a report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Yu. V. Andropov said, "The present-day productive forces require integration even when we are talking about different countries. And they especially require the close and skillful combination of the efforts of the various regions and republic in one and the same country. The most intelligent use of the natural and labor resources, the climatic peculiarities of each republic, the most efficient inclusion of that potential into the countrywide potential -- that is what will be of the greatest benefit for every region, every nation and nationality, and also for the country as a whole" (Andropov, Yu. V., "Shest'desyat let SSSR" [Sixty Years of the USSR], Moscow, 1982, p 11).

The economic unity of the Soviet nation in the social practice of developed socialism is realized through the regional economic community of the total population of the specific territories (union and autonomous republics, oblasts, krais, okrugs, economic regions). By its very essence, regional economics is international, since its subject is not some specific nation or nationality, but, rather, the entire multinational population. Consequently, the social and spiritual processes occurring in the region must be analyzed with a consideration of their international directedness, remembering, of course, that there is no international without the national. It is only with this approach that is possible to implement the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the need to satisfy the specific demands of all the groups of the population.

The greater the development of the economic community of the total multinational population in the republic, oblast, or okrug, the more opportunities there will be for the flourishing of the material and spiritual culture of the indigenous nations and nationalities and for the reinforcement of their economic community. But while the unity of the economic life of the regional social community acts as a complete entity with respect to the economic community of the indigenous people, regional economics by itself does not exist outside that time that leads to the universal -- to an economy for the entire union.

In the social policy being conducted by the party, consideration is constantly taken of the regional economic and cultural needs of the peoples of the USSR. A graphic confirmation of this is provided by the decrees of the party and the



government about the further development of the Nonchernozem Area, about the measures for the further economic and social development of the areas inhabited by the nationalities of the North, about the complete development of agriculture in areas of Siberia, the Far East, etc. Therefore the concern for the economic and social development of regions, a concern that conforms to the interests of the successful functioning of the country's single national-economic complex, is simultaneously concern for the further economic and cultural development of each indigenous and nonindigenous people inhabiting a particular area.

The nature of present-day relations among nationalities is decisively influenced by the changes in the social and class structure of nations and nationalities. Resolving the task of the development of a classless structure of society within the historic framework of developed socialism, the party shows constant concern for the numerical growth and mobility of the national detachments of the working class as the most international force that defines the face of any socioethnic community. However, a rightful question is the one that has been posed by R. I. Kosolapov: must the working class at the stage of developed socialism become the majority in the makeup of each Soviet nation and nationality? (see "Indoctrinating Convinced Patriots and Internationalists," "Po materialam Vsesoyuznoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii v g. Rige" [Materials from the All-Union Conference on Scientific Practice in Riga], Moscow, 1982, pp 165-166).

If, within the makeup of the population of the republic, oblast, or autonomous okrug, the indigenous nationality is represented in the majority, if the degree of industrial assimilation of the territory is sufficiently high, and, finally, if the traditional types of the economy have yielded place to industrial production, then with a consideration of the size of the socioethnic community the working class, as a rule, predominates in the makeup of the independent population of nation or nationality. At the present-day stage the working class constitutes the majority in the overall bulk of the population in almost all the large-scale Soviet nations.

At the present time the overwhelming majority of our country's small nationalities do not yet have a predominance of workers in the makeup of the population. The party supports in every way the striving of those nations to form national detachments of the working class, and creates for them the economic and social conditions that are possible at this stage. But for the time being the role of the leading force -- the role of the social intelligence and the social heart (see Marks [Marx], K., and Engel's [Engels], F., "Soch." [Works], 2d ed., Vol 1, p 425) -- for these nations is successfully fulfilled by the regional international detachments of the working class.

By "the regional detachment of the Soviet working class" one understands the international social and production unity of the workers of different nationalities that are linked with the nationwide ownership of the means of production on the specific territory, that has specific natural and demographic conditions. This is part of the whole, that is, the entire Soviet working class. The underlying natural laws that are inherent in the latter under the conditions of developed socialism find their embodiment through the partial, the regional, and this is not in the "pure" form, but through the intermediacy of

the territorially specific: the degree of the economic assimilation of the territory, the population density, the branch structure of the national economy, the national and demographic structure of the population, etc.

Without denying the importance of the social and class rapprochement of the population in the specific nations and nationalities, or of increasing the number of workers in their structure, we might note the constantly increasing and determining role of the regional detachments of the Soviet working class. The present-day level and tendencies of development of any nation or nationality in our country can be understood only in the general context of the resolution of the regional socioeconomic and cultural tasks. It is not the level of the development of individual peoples that determines the general regional material and spiritual potential, but, on the contrary, it is the high degree of the economic and cultural assimilation of the territory, the increase within the total employed multinational population of the percentage represented by the working class, that predetermine the successes of each people in the region. And if, for some indicators, certain socioethnic communities are lagging behind the average regional indicators for the total population, then, as a result of the action of the phenomenon of social reciprocal penetration and reciprocal influence, the general regional achievements contribute to the rise in the overall level and development of those peoples.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently conducting a policy of the further equalization of the levels and rates of the economic and cultural development of the republics, regions, nations, and nationalities. However, the economic desirability, in the interests of the entire Soviet nation at each given stage, dictate the first-priority intensive development of those territories and branches which provide a noticeable increase in the country's economic, cultural, and defense potential.

The intensification of material production on a countrywide scale has been and will continue to be of a differentiated nature, and this is causing the accelerated development of individual republics and regions. This finds its reflection in the country's national-economic plans, and in the long-range economic and social policy of the Communist Party. Therefore one cannot agree with the erroneous ideas expressed by certain authors concerning the policy of equalization of the levels of development of the socialist nations as being the striving to achieve identity for all parameters. This kind of artificial equalization is economically unsubstantiated. And the slight difference that exists in the proportions of the classes and social groups, in the correlations between the urban and rural population, between the industrial and the agrarian sectors, in the educational level of various nations and nationalities, is influenced both by historical and by natural conditions, especially by the existence of mineral resources, a favorable or less favorable climate, etc.

It is only with this approach that one can carry out the successful equalizing of the social differences, which reveal themselves more on the interregional level than on the internationality level. At the same time the absolute identity of the living conditions in all regions is an unattainable goal. Many years ago F. Engels wrote that "among individual countries, provinces, and even localities there will always exist a certain inequality in the living

conditions, which we may be able to reduce to the minimum, but which we will never succeed in eliminating completely" (Marks, K. Engel's, F., "Soch.", 2d ed., Vol 19, p 5).

Any nationwide tendency reveals itself in sharper relief on the regional level. For example, the drawing closer together of the two forms of ownership of the means of production, the improvement of the distributional relations, the leveling off of the social differences, the increase in needs, the flourishing and rapprochement of nations, etc. After being planned for the regional economic and social community of people, these tendencies then become part of the daily existence of the specific nations and nationalities. In this regard the carrying out of the USSR Food Program is very telling. As a result of the taking of steps to reinforce the intereconomic ties and the development of agroindustrial integration, we are engaged in a process of the increase in the degree of the socialization of kolkhoz-cooperative ownership of the means of production and, consequently, the drawing closer together of that form of ownership and state ownership. And this is one of the decisive factors in bringing the peasantry closer to the working class.

On a regional scale it is comparatively easier to carry out the plans for the agroindustrial associations and complexes: there are more opportunities for the concentration of capital investments, technology, and labor resources, and it is easier to discontinue selfishly local tendencies. The experience that has been accumulated on the territorial level is more quickly becoming the property of the local party, Soviet, and economic agencies. In the process of the intensification of intereconomic communication (and, consequently, the communication among the nationalities as well), the national kolkhoz peasantry is becoming closer and closer to the achievements of the other peoples, is expanding the boundaries of its view of the world, and through the awareness of the unity of the interests of all the workers in the region, is becoming imbued with profound internationalism.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens of a particular region, whatever nationality they belong to, are delighted at the achievements in the development of the region that are not so much the achievements of their own nationality as they are the achievements of all the workers residing there. This is convincing confirmation that the workers have departed from the narrowly national and now prefer the international.

In scientific literature one sometimes encounters ideas also about regional cultural community. For example, the authors of one collective monograph write, "The development of the single Soviet culture occurs along many directions, primarily by means of the influence exerted by Russian Soviet culture upon all the national cultures of the peoples in the country, by means of the immediate influence exerted upon one another by the cultures that are concentrated in the definite region, and then upon the cultures of the other nations and nationalities" ("Natsional'nyye otnosheniya v razvitiom sotsialisticheskoy obshchestve" [National Relations in the Developed Socialist Society], Moscow, 1977, p 181).

The cultural integrational processes that are occurring in a country have an effect upon their real manifestation on the regional level. For example, the



the Koryaks and the Itelmens, those indigenous nationalities of Koryak Autonomous Okrug, in the process of the daily communication with the workers of other nations in the region, more easily accumulate the cultural potential for that which is general and that which is imbued with internationalism, than it is for each of those peoples to develop common features, say, with the peoples of the Trans-Caucasus or the Soviet Baltic republics. But this general feature is the result of the interinfluence and interenrichment of the cultures not only of the Koryaks and Itelmens, but of all the nations and nationalities -- indigenous and nonindigenous -- that inhabit the autonomous okrug as a region.

In the reindeer-breeding brigades, in the fishing managements, and the hunting businesses, living and working side by side with the representatives of the indigenous northern nationalities are Russians and Ukrainians, Belorussians and Georgians, Estonians and Moldavians. As a result of the constant communication among nationalities, general features of their spiritual outlook are arising. For example, the Ukrainians living there weave into the traditional hopak various elements of Koryak folk dances. The Koryak prefers nowadays to put his wife who is in childbirth not in the power of an ignorant shaman, but into the hands of an experienced midwife with special education. The representatives of the indigenous peoples do not even notice that they intersperse international terms into the speech in everyday life.

In most of the autonomous republics and oblasts of the North Caucasus Economic Region, the representatives of the nonindigenous peoples constitute more than one-half the population. The favorable climate among the nationalities, the joint labor and training, the public work in collectives consisting of representatives of different nationalities, the goodneighborliness, the increase in the number of marriages between representatives of different nationalities -- all these things contribute to bringing the representatives of all nationalities closer together. And it is not surprising that almost everyone there has taken on the bright coloration of the local hospitality, and accompanies meal-taking with pleasant toasts; today every second family consisting of indigenous inhabitants gives their child an untraditional name.

The regional cultural identification can be traced easily in the example of Dagestan ASSR. In addition to such peoples as the Avartsy, the Darginsy, the Lezgins, and the Kumyks, which have become consolidated during the years of the Soviet authority, more than 20 small-sized nationalities and ethnic groups have been residing in the nation since time immemorial. The nationalities in this mountain land have much in common in their historical past, culture, and traditions. However, the basis of their unification is, rather, the commonality of the fundamental socioeconomic and cultural interests, which coincide with the interests of the entire Soviet nation. Studying the process of the steady rapprochement of the peoples of Dagestan, many authors point to the fact of the formation of a local community of various nationalities -- the Dagestan people -- as a component part of the Soviet nation. It is understandable that this local community has its own culture, which is socialist in content and multinational in its forms, since the national cultures of all the indigenous social and ethnic communities in the mountain country is a reality. Consequently, the Dagestan culture can be classified as a regional culture that is a component part of the single culture of the Soviet nation.

The culture of the Soviet nation is the inseparable unity of the component national cultures of the socialist nations and nationalities. However, the latter are part of the overall, through the regional cultures of the territorial social communities. It is precisely on the regional scale that they experience the favorable interaction, as a result of which they become reciprocally enriched and enter the broad nationwide arena. Unfortunately, little attention is being directed to this intermediate link in the cultural integration of nations and nationalities by our social scientists.

The maximum satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of all nations and nationalities living in the region (in the national republics, autonomous oblasts, and okrugs, in the economic regions) -- that is what constitutes the basis of the improvement of national relations under the conditions of developed socialism. In addition, what should move into the foreground is the economic and social necessity not of some individual nation or nationality as the expression of its interests, but of the regional social community. This completely agrees with Lenin's requirement to the effect that it is necessary "to think not only about one's own nation, but to place higher than it the interests of all, their universal freedom and equal rights. . . to fight against the narrowness of petty national interests, exclusivity, and isolation, and to fight for the entire and the universal, for the subordinating of interests of the partial to the interests of the general" (Lenin, V. I., "Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 30, pp 44-45).

The regional approach to the resolution of our society's economic and social tasks makes it possible to view more concretely the problem of improving the national relations and gives a broad range for manifesting the collectivistic essence of the entire system of the social relations of developed socialism. It should also be noted that the flourishing and rapprochement of the socialist nations and nationalities -- processes that are based on the internationalization of public life -- depend not only and not so much upon the internal potentials of each nation, as they depend upon the rates and depth of the economic and sociocultural reforms that are occurring in the region.

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## NATIONAL

### ALL-UNION NATIONALITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE CONTINUES

#### Top USSR Ethnographers Participate

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Dec 83 p 3

[AzerINFORM Report: "Urgent Problems of National Relations. The All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in Baku Has Concluded"]

[Text] The scientific-practical conference on "The Dialectics of National and International Factors in the Spiritual World of Soviet Man," which took place in Baku, has concluded its work.

Reports on the sections' work were heard at the final plenary meeting. Doctor of Philosophical Sciences F. T. Konstantinov, section chairman, who is sector chief at Institute of Philosophy, USSR Academy of Sciences, gave a report on the conclusions of the discussion of the general theoretical and methodological problems of the study of a person in a system of national relations. O. A. Belov, chief of Mass Political Work Sector, USSR Central Committee, spoke on the conclusions of the discussions on questions of the international education of youth. Doctor of Historical Sciences L. M. Drobizheva, deputy director, Institute of Ethnography, USSR Academy of Sciences, summarized the work of the section dealing with ethnosociological and ethnopsychological problems of the study of a person in a system of national relations. Doctor of Philosophical Sciences K. Kh. Khanazarov, director, Institute of Philosophy, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, reported on the conclusions of the work of the section dealing with the problems of the development of international ties in the spiritual culture.

Approximately 130 speeches and reports on various sociological, philosophical, ethnographic, language, psychological and other aspects of the problem of a person in a system of national relations were heard during the 4 days of work at the conference. The questions of increasing the effectiveness of international education, developing more effective methods of specific sociological and ethnopsychological research, and more thoroughly working out the problems of a person in the structure of international contact were the focus of attention of its participants. The necessity of joining the efforts of representatives of various branches of science and of coordinating research conducted in many regions was particularly emphasized.



The speakers expressed their gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences for their active participation in the preparation and conducting of the scientific forum.

Academician Yu. V. Bromley, chairman of the Scientific Council for National Problems under the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and A. F. Dashdamirov, chief, Propaganda and Agitation Department, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences summed up the conference.

#### Sections' Discussions

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Z. Mukhina: "Confirmed by Life. Notes From a Section Meeting"]

[Text] After plenary meetings in which speeches were heard for 2 days on the urgent problems of national relations, the participants of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference, as already reported in the press, began working in sections. The sections were formulated in such a way that all of the speeches in each of them were united by a clear range of problems and the professional interests of the participating scientists. For example, one section discussed the general theoretical and methodological problems of the study of a person in a system of national relations; another included questions of the international education of youth, and a third explored the ethnosociological and ethnopsychological problems of national relations.

The fourth section of the conference dealt mainly with the development of international ties in spiritual culture. Our story is about how the work of this section proceeded.

The people who gathered here are not just concerned with the problems of national and international factors in spiritual culture. For many of those who spoke at the section, these complex questions have become the goals of scientific searches and the subject of detailed study for many years. And this is why the discussion, in which the main tendency to strengthen ties between theory and life and to look for answers to the stated questions in real life was distinctly perceptible, turned out to be so persuasive and acute.

Also, the composition of the section participants eloquently illustrated genuine internationalism by the fact that people of various nationalities are united here by a common world outlook, culture, and spiritual life. Baku and Tashkent, Minsk and Ordzhonikidze, Leningrad and Syrdarya, Moscow, and Makhachkala were united here by strong bonds of friendship as if by a symbolic bridge.

Experienced researchers who have published many books and quite young specialists bravely entering the depths of modern science gave their speeches with the same enthusiasm uniting them. The love of the subject was obvious. The scientists proceeded in their thoughts, diverging in various directions like rays in order to concentrate later on the main conclusion: Spiritual culture always develops on a national basis, although it is certainly connected with and interacts with the cultures of neighboring peoples. And if these peoples are united by a mutual system and common goal, then an organic spiritual bond develops. We see it today in the inviolable unity of the 15 Soviet republics.

The scientists assembled in the section spoke about the signs of national distinctiveness in the international Soviet culture and about the dialectics of these concepts. And the areas of working out the problems were most diverse: literature, fine arts, popular creative work, and even such a specific area as language.

The discussion was about how national and international factors are closely interwoven in a dialectical unity. Each nation is conscious of its individuality in relation to others. When influencing each other, the consciously adopt the spiritual wealth and interpret it creatively. And the further one delves into a national trait and its origins and traditions, the more one finds an international trait common to all mankind. Examples of this in Soviet paintings were shown by S. Chervonnaya, candidate of art history and senior scientific associate of the Institute of Fine Arts Theory and History of the USSR Academy of Arts. In her speech, which was accompanied by slides, she tried to reveal the dialectics of national and international factors in the structure of an artistic image. The same problems was shown with the use of literature by K. Kasumzade, candidate of philosophical sciences and department chief of the Institute of Literature imeni Nizami of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, while the philosophical aspect of the national factor in works of art was examined in speeches of R. Badalov and E. Mekhtiyev, candidates of philosophical sciences and scientific associates of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, and others. F. Kasimzade, professor of Azerbaijan State University (AGU) imeni S. M. Kirov and chief of the Department of Dialectical Materialism, spoke about how international contact promotes the development of modern science.

Much attention at the meeting of the section was given to language as both a national and international factor. A. Shekir-zade, department chief of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, I. Dzhaferov, docent of the Institute of the National Economy imeni D. Buniatzade, A. Aslanov, corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences (he was also one of the chairmen of the section), and others spoke on the problems of language and the necessity of thoroughly studying both Russian and national languages, because without this, genuine access to a people's culture is impossible. They also spoke on the necessity of a careful and tactful approach to the question of bringing national cultures together.

Incidentally, I would like to note that both chairman of the section--A. Aslanov and K. Khanazarov, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and doctor of philosophical sciences--were not impassive

performers of the role of leaders. They actively participated in the discussion, expressing their own points of view on particular problems and helped to make the exchange of opinions lively and free.

The problem of national consciousness in the area of a "second language" was brought up in the thorough report of A. Pavlovskiy, doctor of philosophical sciences, senior scientific associate, Institute of Russian Literature, USSR Academy of Sciences.

By the example of the creative work of writers writing in the Russian language but having another national origin, the scientist showed that the national origin reaching with its roots into the history of the people does not disappear, and also when the verbal tool is "second," in this particular case, Russian, it in turn does not remain indifferent to the influence of another national culture.

The participants of the conference met with interest the report of L. Lych, candidate of historical sciences, Institute of History, Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, on the increasing influence of international contact on the relationship of national and international factors in the spiritual life of the Belorussian people. The author names persuasive specific real examples of the process of internationalization of the spiritual culture of the republic. I. Yugay, dean, Philological Department, Syrdar'ya Pedagogical Institute, cited interesting statistics that reveal the bond of national and international factors in the life of Soviet Koreans (147,000 of them reside in the territory of Uzbekistan).

They show that representatives of what is known as national minorities, being in the midst of the Soviet people, are enriched by international traits without losing their national traits. G. Ayrapetyants, faculty dean, State Institute of Theatrical Art imeni A. Lunacharskiy; and Ye. Avlasevich, assistant professor, Department of Philosophy, Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute imeni Ch. Il'drym; and others examined important aspects in their reports.

Thus, even a cursory enumeration of the principal speeches shows the importance of the questions brought up and the necessity of further scientific research in this area. The urgency and significance of the problems discussed at the conference, bringing them closer into practice, and the irreconcilable attitude toward national narrow-mindedness and ethnic prejudices--all of these, as emphasized on the first day of the work of the conference, are the effective factors of ideological work.

When the section meetings were over, I asked one of its chairmen, Kuchkar Khanazarovich Khanazarov, to share his impressions on the conference.

"The Soviet scientists interpreted the tasks set at the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as their program of action. One of the basic factors of improving a society of developed socialism is the enrichment of the spiritual world of the Soviet people and the raising of spiritual needs. The mutual influence of national and international factors plays a great role here. These questions were also at the center of a measure which is exceptionally

important in general political significance of the All-Union Conference organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. It is significant that the conference is being held in Baku, a city of renowned revolutionary international and labor traditions. The reports heard at the plenary meetings showed the high level of research on the given problems.

"It is not hard to notice that the work of our section examined one of the main questions related to spiritual culture. More than 20 participants spoke here, and all of them unanimously noted the further expansion of international ties among the peoples of the USSR. At the same time, attention was also paid to some omissions in this question. Undoubtedly, the international factor has a positive influence on the enrichment and development of national cultures. But we must take into account the entire complex of the complicated and many-sided process, which requires the utmost attention, subtlety and tact. To support everything progressive in the national factor and thus to step up the development of the international factor in the spiritual is a fine, noble task. The conference conducted in Baku will undoubtedly help to accomplish it in the future."

#### Bromley Interviewed at Conference

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Dec 83 p 2

[Interview with Academician Yu. V. Bromley by N. Barskiy, AZERINFORM correspondent: "Academician Yu. V. Bromley: 'Baku Is a City of Internationalists'"; date and place not given]

[Text] Ethnographers and historians, linguists and art historians, demographers and economists, literary historians and psychologists--such was the unusually broad composition of the participants of the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference which has just ended in Baku. In 4 days, they discussed the questions of the dialectics of national and international factors in the spiritual world of the Soviet man.

"What is causing such an intense interest on the part of the representatives of the most diverse scientific specializations in the problems put on the 'agenda' of the Baku forum!" With this question the AZERINFORM correspondent began an interview with Yu. V. Bromley, chairman, Scientific Council for National Problems under the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the director, Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay, and member of USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Answer] It is caused primarily by the task set for Soviet science by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to make a thorough study of the society in which we live and work. Correspondingly, social science's full implementation of its cognitive or, more accurately, its explanatory function acquires special significance.



As applied to our problems, this means to get to know specifically and affect objectively the national processes happening in the society of mature socialism and to reveal their essence and mechanisms.

As is generally known, national processes are a many-sided phenomenon ranging from economics to psychology, and this urgently requires a complex, interdisciplinary approach to analyzing national problems. When preparing the conference, the Scientific Council also set itself the task of unifying the efforts of specialists of various specializations. Therefore, the broad participation of representatives of many sciences in the conference is not by chance.

[Question] What problems were worked out specifically at the Baku meeting of scientists, and what, Yulian Vladimirovich, do you see as the main result of the conference?

[Answer] The special significance of the scientific forum held in the capital of Azerbaijan lies in the fact that it was the first all-union, truly representative conference of our council after the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. And it should be noted that the scientists trying to find the most effective ways of implementing the plenum's directives made some progress in the specific sociological study of national problems and public opinion on this question. The present meeting in Baku and the exchange of views connected with it make it possible to draw just such a conclusion. At the same time, we perceived here that there should also be more specific research on the national psychology in an oblast and also the formation of national and Soviet-wide selfconsciousness.

At the conference, special consideration was given to the question of how national and international factors are reflected in an individual builder of communism and what place these factors occupy in his spiritual world and in practical activity. Unfortunately, one can state that this is one of the problem's aspects most poorly worked out in the over-all theoretical and methodological plan. It can even be said that considerably more consideration is given to this question in our multinational literature than in social science.

The fact is that for a long time in the works of social scientists the main consideration was focused on the development of national and international factors on republic and interrepublic levels. As a result, the personal aspect of corresponding problems remained in the shade, so to speak.

When considering these problems, in my opinion, one should not lose sight of the fact that nations embodying complex, highly stable systems are at the same time a dynamic phenomenon. And these dynamics are conditioned not only by their interaction, with all its significance, but also by the development of nations' basic spheres of vital activities: economics, social structure and culture. Therefore, the study of nations cannot be reduced to only the nature of their interrelations. It is necessary, in other words, to view national occurrences as a process and accordingly to study national processes first and foremost. And this, of course, applies completely to the level of the person, primarily to the process of his formation.

The task given by the party for a thorough study of national occurrences in the life of our country also requires penetration into the essence of their dialectics as a whole. The contradiction between the increasing internationalization of society and the growth of national selfconsciousness particularly needs fundamental examination. The contradictions are, of course, nonantagonistic, conditioned mainly by scientific-technical revolution, on one hand, and, on the other, by the economic, social and cultural progress of Soviet nations that produces legitimate national pride in each of them. This pride has nothing in common with nationalism that is characterized by the attempt to ensure the preference of one nation over another and the kindling of national antagonism. The growth of the national selfconsciousness of the representatives of all nations and nationalities of our country, as is generally known, combines harmoniously with the feeling of Soviet-wide pride and Soviet-wide selfconsciousness. And when speaking of the successes of any nation, the Soviet people are well aware that the source of these successes is the inviolable friendship of fraternal peoples, the result of our common effort, and our common Soviet property.

In summing up the conference, I would also like to mention its wide geography; the participants included representatives of many and diverse scientific institutions and cities. And also, the participation of party, Soviet and Komsomol workers, cultural workers, and representatives of higher schools in the work of the forum gave the conference a truly scientific and practical nature.

[Question] Was the choice of the place to conduct the scientists' meeting made by chance?

[Answer] No, of course not. The capital of Azerbaijan, a republic that represents a vivid example of the wise Leninist national policy successfully put into practice, rightfully hosted a forum devoted to the problems of national and international factors. Baku is a city of internationalists; here they faithfully follow the traditions and ideas of the 26 Baku commissars. The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party does much for the international and patriotic education of workers. Considerable experience is accumulated not only of the scientific working out of national problems, but also of their practical solution. That is why our council bureau accepted with gratitude the invitation to hold the conference on Azerbaijan soil. And now, on its conclusion, we express our gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for its great help in organizing and conducting the forum of scientists and for participating in its work.

I have long known and loved your city, I visited it for the first time in the autumn of 1945, when our unit, in which I was the Komsomol organizer of a separate battalion, was transferred from the Far East. Baku made a tremendous impression on me: After all, it was the first city I saw that was not destroyed by the war.



## NATIONAL

### NEED FOR CHANGES IN LAWS ON CHILD CUSTODY STRESSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Nataliya Rad'ko: "Honest Talk--Rights of Parents"]

[Excerpt] The issue of parental duties is discussed in our constitution. Parents are required (they committed themselves before the society) to raise their children according to moral demands of the society so that their children can become good citizens committed to their work. This is why state aid to families often becomes the subject of party decisions and serious scholarly studies, as well as of statements made by the press. Some family problems cause heated debates. For example, during the last few years articles devoted to an issue, which has become so notorious that it can be described as a social phenomenon, appeared on pages of various periodicals. We are referring here to the mother's "monopolistic" right to "possess" her child after the divorce. As a journalist, I have been interested in this issue for some time now. Thus, I collected a kind of file containing addresses, first and last names, and places of work of dads who raise their children singlehandedly after the divorce (there are even dads with two or three children) but continue to regularly pay alimony to their former wives. However, it is not this burden that concerns single fathers. Something else concerns them even more: if the mother suddenly decides to petition the court to regain the custody of the children, they will be given to her immediately, and it does not matter how much time has elapsed since the trial and what the children desire, if they are minors. I know of cases when children were forcibly taken from their home, sometimes even with the help of the police.

We often speak of mother's sacred rights. But are they "sacred" in every particular case? How applicable to the situation discussed are decisions of child care organizations containing such words as "the child's best interest"? Is the use of force in the child's best interest? Or is the humiliation of of his father, who for years fulfilled obligations of both parents, combined with shouts, abusive language, and the shattered belief in a harmonious childhood, in the child's best interest?

As we all know, in most cases children stay with their mother after the divorce and meet with their father either at his or at their own home. This practice, as such, should not cause any complaints. However, let us look at excerpts

from decisions of inspectors of rayon national education departments in several cities: "The father is allowed to see his daughter once a week in a teacher's presence during this difficult period of adjustment." "The father is allowed to see his son once every 2 weeks for 2 hours in the presence of the boy's mother."

Such merciful permissions and stern interdictions are issued as special favors to those fathers who persistently knock on every official door, secure good character references and petitions from their places of employment, and, of course, cheerfully fulfill all parental obligations--pay alimony, buy their children books and other things, etc. Why is it that so little thought is given to parental rights of fathers? Why is it so easy to break the law stating that both the mother and the father have equal rights and obligations? Perhaps this is because a legal basis for relations between children and their parents needs further serious clarification and improvement. Otherwise, there will remain a fear that a rather incompetent, from the moral, educational, and psychological standpoint. Paper, bearing the national education department's stamp could continue to ruin the lives of both the child and the adult. "Furthermore," writes A. Khlebnikov, our reader from Leningrad, "neither the RONO [Rayon Juvenile Care Department] inspector nor the department manager take any responsibility for their erroneous decisions. When the children grow up, will they accept that which is stated in a RONO decision that 'it was in their best interest' to have been left fatherless? Perhaps what we should do is give some thought to making a decision to have a body that could pronounce more competent judgments.

On the other hand, it is not easy for the court to make the right decision concerning the divorce when the father sues for child custody. Such cases are considered very carefully, often for a period of several days. Witnesses are called to help create a full picture of relations in the family. Reports submitted by the police juvenile room, as well as RONO and medical records are added to the picture. However, the court's decision is a traditional one, as a rule. "We do not have a legal basis for limiting the mother's rights," explain lawyers. Of course, we could answer that there does not seem to be any legal basis for limiting the father's rights either, but this does not seem to be taken under consideration in the current court practice. True, particular court decisions serve as a kind of protest against this illogical practice that is ingrained in our judicial system. Those decisions are often based on the claim that the mother, because of her improper behavior, actually forced her former husband to sue for full child custody, and it is the mother who initiates the "war" for the child. Recent court decisions reflect a growing impact of claims of psychologists which are disseminated both in specialized and popular publications. They state that it is best for children when parents are able to regulate their relations. After the divorce relations between the parents should have a rational basis and reflect the understanding of a socially important fact that there is no such thing as former parents. This thesis should receive the optimal legal recognition.

## NATIONAL

### WESTERN RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS TO USSR ANALYZED, DENOUNCED

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by A. Rotovs'kyy: "The Anatomy of Anti-Communism. Saboteurs with Bibles, Clerical Radiopropaganda-Component of Imperialist 'Psychological War' Against the USSR"]

[Text] The radio plays an important role in the "psychological war" unleashed by the West against the Soviet Union. This is not an accident. "The enemy has resorted to vertible air piracy," noted a speaker at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "We are dealing with a concerted effort to organize real information-propaganda intervention against us, to transform radio and television channels into ammunition for intrusion into the internal affairs of our country, and for subversion."

Imperialist reactionaries rest considerable hope on this radio war against the USSR, on radiobroadcasts which enter under the disguise of religion: Voice of Andes, Radio Transworld, IBRA (Radio Trans-Europe), and Voice of the East. Here should also be added to so-called "religious" programs of Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Liberty, etc.

Many hours a day, preachers' oily voices float on radio frequencies. In their arsenal are many devious forms of misinformation, for the church has a thousand years of experience in manipulating the minds of its flock. Also, widely employed are the latest proposals by specialists on "psychological war." Thus, focusing on the materialistic worldview of the absolute majority of potential radio listeners, radio propagandists-clerics mask their real intentions--they work "on the sly." There are times, however, when the exterior "benevolent" tone is unveiled to reveal the true voice of the "well-wishers"--the voice of militant clericalism which is unequivocally hostile to the Soviet Union.

Unfamiliar with the "labyrinth" of clerical radio propaganda directed at the USSR, the listener cannot immediately distinguish truth from propaganda. For these "labyrinths" are deliberately tangled, providing false landmarks and signs, so that the listener cannot find the right road, losing himself in blind alleys. Understandably, the ties between clerical radio centers and imperialist secret service are meticulously concealed. This is also true of radio centers and "research missions," and other anti-Soviet organizations in the clerical system.

At the microphones, these clerics try to create for their listener an illusion of their "independence," "pure religiosity," and their "apolitical" position to overcome the warnings against their programs. Therefore, we will first examine the ties between some "apolitical" clerical radio centers and outspoken anti-Soviets from the West.

To whom does Voice of America or Deutsche Welle belong? To the ruling circles of the United States and FRG. And Radio Liberty? This radio station is fed exclusively by the CIA. And what about Voice of Andes (Ecuador) or IBRA? To identify whose orders they are carrying out or who finances their programming is not easy. It is like an iceberg with a small section above the water and an invisible part which is submerged. It so happens that many programs of Voice of Andes (Equador) and Radio Transworld are directed by one Jarl Pasty. However, subscribers of the paper are asked to send their orders to an address in Stockholm, Sweden.

In Stockholm, where Pasty asks his readers to send their responses to the radio programs, there is a central office "The Slavic Mission." It is Slavic in name only, for it appears to be completely composed of West Europeans. Although there were exceptions. For a time, one R. Vurmbrand worked there, an immigrant from one of the socialist countries, a person who is literally a pathological anti-communist. The political biography of Vurmbrand is also the story of the "Slavic Mission, Voice of Andes and his "colleague" in slander, Pasty.

Vurmbrand worked for a time in the "Slavic Mission." But, before long he found himself in the United States and now serves as the director of "Jesus for the Communist World" Mission. In addition to church literature for illegal dissemination in socialist countries, this organization, to satisfy bourgeois need for mass information, publishes a little anti-communist journal. Vurmbrand associates actively with IBRA (Radio Trans-Europe), which transmits subversive propaganda to the USSR, particularly in Ukrainian and Belorussian languages.

Who finances this wide-scale activity? This question is answered in full by Vurmbrand himself in his "revelations." His pamphlets "Aabryskane krov'yu khryistianstvo" (Christians Covered in Blood), "Radyans'ki svayti" (Soviet Saints) and others, were published in the West in large editions. If Vurmbrand's radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union are cunning and cautious, to his bourgeois reader he pours out his soul.

Here, for example, is his book "Strazhdannya za Khrysta" [Suffering for Christ] published in California. "Communism poses a grave danger to all humanity," he writes, "and I am willing to fight against it until it is destroyed." And here he explains that his "words about Christian love will not hinder political, economic, and cultural struggle against communism." Here is the "submerged part" of the iceberg. So, money to finance activities of Vurmbrand and company will always be available among those powers in the United States which specialize in anti-Soviet hysteria. How can one forget here that the CIA operation contains a special department that works among priests, prepares similar centers, and directs their actions in accordance with White House instructions.



The Jesuits had a motto: The goal justifies the means. That is, lie, kill, pray. Are these the means by which clerical anti-communists, through their radiopropaganda, try to achieve their evil goals--"liberation from Bolshevism?"

It is possible to single out some strategic political goals of clerical radio-propaganda. First, stir up hostility between believers and nonbelievers in an attempt to create the so-called "religious opposition" to socialist order. Second, provoke "erosion" in the materialistic worldview of the unbelievers, especially among the young, to discredit in their eyes Marxism-Leninism as a whole, and, by extension, our way of life.

As for tactics, they use a host of "inventions," i.e., devices to influence potential listeners. These radio saboteurs divide their propaganda into definite categories, according to population categories: believers, nonbelievers, women, and young people. They openly beam anti-Soviet programs to those who, because of their religious extremism, find themselves in conflict with the law. All together this presents an elaborately planned and coordinated ideological complex. The ideological saboteurs juxtapose "apolitical" with openly provocative propaganda, expecting that in this way they will be able to influence the mind of the Soviet citizen, that is, by simultaneously offering, for instance, "secular" programs and Transworld Radio programs.

For example, on Transworld Radio, Ja. Pasty calls on the believers to fight against "communist society, where the devil lives." The clerics on radio Voice of America say it more concretely: "It is necessary to fight against the Soviet Union." They strive for the same goals: to awaken in the citizens of the Soviet Union negativism toward the socialist order. The form of propaganda differs, but the essence is the same.

Moreover, if the format of the programs is analyzed, it becomes clear that the clerical broadcasts and "religious" programs of Voice of America, BBC, Duetsche Welle, Radio Liberty, and others are specialized programs. They are molded according to this or that station's specific orientation with regard to such categories as secular, professional, religious, etc., or to some specific group among potential targets for anti-Soviet clerical propaganda. Let us take as an example the propaganda of Protestant "well-wishers." The Protestant radio centers Radio Transworld, Voice of Andes, IBRA, and Eastern Europe are among the most active clerical radiobroadcasts in the war against the USSR. Via these radio centers religious organizations of the West and clerical anti-communist nests, such as the "Slavic Mission," "Jesus for the Communist World," and others, broadcast their individual programs. The ideological thrust of all these programs is coordinated by the so-called Department of Religious Broadcasting to Believers in the Soviet Union.

The initiators, authors, and editors of clerical broadcasting understand that the sermon against the Soviet system will definitely be absolutely rejected by the majority of believers--the Protestants in our country. The presentation is made by the devious tactic of "little changes." Its nature was explained in his time by the biggest anti-communist, Z. Bzrzanski. "We should try to promote such imperceptible changes in the thinking of the Soviet people,"

he said, that it would be difficult for them to counteract." The Protestant radio broadcasts support this tactic by sophisticated devices to influence the listener on the conscious and subconscious level. They attempt in this manner to organize what they call their so-called solely religious programs so that the anti-Soviet conclusion is not forced upon the listener, but rather that the listener is swayed by "unbiased information." For the ideological saboteurs it pays to have the problem under discussion include a reasonable factual "inaccuracy," a provocational fabrication to burn itself into the listener's memory. And, a chain reaction in the disintegration of their worldview will begin later on.

There are many Protestant broadcasts directed at the unbelievers in the Soviet Union: ("Culture and Religion," "Search and Discovery," "Air Mail"). Their goal is to whitewash the reactionary nature and the evil activities of the church in human history. With these seekingly educational programs, structured on selected and twisted facts and lies and half-lies from the history of science and culture, radio broadcasts try to create in the unbelievers a negative attitude toward Soviet culture. They say that since USSR "culture is without God" and spreads atheism, USSR culture and science are "degraded." Again this absurd conclusion is not stated, the listener is "pushed" toward it. In general, the impression is that these programs to the unbelievers address those whose worldview has not yet been formed.

Radio Vatican is very active in propagandizing to the Soviet Union, particularly its "Ukrainian" editorial staff promoting Catholicism and Uniatism.

The political sympathies of uniate clerics are well known. Uniate leaders blessed the actions of fascist robbers, and today they appear as obedient supporters of the most radical imperialist circles. Characteristically, at the last conference of the All-World Anti-Communist League (VAKL), to which belong Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and clerics, a resolution was made in the spirit of a "Christian Crusade" against communism, announced by President Reagan of the United States. Members of VAKL called for a wider use of radio for the conduct of "psychological war" against USSR. This is what Radio Vatican microphones are used for by the announcers of the "Ukrainian" editorship.

Falsifying historical facts, this editorial staff attempts to portray the Uniate Church as the "national religion" of the Ukrainians, that the Uniate Church through the ages was "the spiritual guardian" of our nation, no more nor less. Nothing, of course, is said about the fact that the popular masses--the cream of Ukrainian culture--always resisted it, regarding it as yet another instrument of foreign oppression.

Not long ago, through the microphones of Radio Vatican, a special message was broadcast by the current leader of the Uniate Church, Yi. Slipey. In it he calls the faithful to pray for "the souls" of cut-throats and Hitler's collaborators, a band of murderers of the so-called "Army of Ukrainian Rebellion" on whose hands is the blood of thousands of Ukrainians, Russians, Polish people, and Jews. These bandits, you see, also fought for "Ukrainian spirituality." These are the dreams in the heads of Basilian clergymen who direct the Uniate broadcasts and the leadership of the Uniate clergy.

As mentioned earlier, neither the so-called "religious" programs, such as those of Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Canada, and Radio Liberty hide their political sympathies. They too are specialized. BBC favors "colonial-educational" problems. Radio Liberty misinforms its listeners about the condition of the church in the USSR, attempting to prove that our country lacks "freedom of worship." Deutsche Welle stresses tendentious highlights of events from religious lives outside the USSR. The material for these "religious" programs is prepared by clerical anti-communist centers closely connected with special services of Western countries. For example, the programs for BBC are put on by the Center for the Study of Religion and Communism (England), which also has an affiliation in the United States.

In the whole field of bourgeois radiopropaganda to the Soviet Union, the clerical broadcasting section becomes larger with each year. Voice of Andes and Radio Transworld consistently increase their transmission reach, and the propaganda theme is present in every "secular" broadcast that does not include special "religious" programs and is directed at the Soviet Union.

Reactionaries of all colors and shades today grab at religion, like at a straw. A straw, however, cannot save a drowning man.

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## REGIONAL

### KHALILOV ON IMPROVING LABOR DISCIPLINE

Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 10, Oct 83 pp 16-23

[Article by K. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet: "Success Is Ensured by Discipline"]

[Text] The economy of the Azerbaijan SSR is an integral part of the unified national economic complex of the USSR. On its mighty foundation it is developing dynamically and steadily at a high growing rate. Consequitively for the past 13 years the republic's labor achievements have been recognized by the triumphant Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, VTsSPS [All-Union Central Soviet of Professional Unions] and the VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union] Central Committee. This bespeaks the stability, reliability and steadiness of the achievements which are based on the great organizing and political work performed by the republic's party organization. The Azerbaijan SSR Soviets of People's Deputies, as we know, were the first among the union republics to complete the plan for the 10th Five-Year Period on the production of industrial and agricultural products ahead of schedule, in only four years and two-and-a-half months. The tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan are being carried out with equal assurance. The limits attained generally correspond to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the party Central Committee, the five-year plan for economic and social development, and the course toward continued increase in production effective and quality of work and standard of living of the workers. This is also evidenced by the situation in the present, middle year of the five-year period. The eight month plan for the production of the most important types of products and realization of production was realized by the republic's industry ahead of schedule, by 25 August. Production in the amount of over 200 million and sales totalling 172,800,000 rubles over the plan have been realized. The volume of industrial production has increased by 5.3 percent with an assignment of 4.5 percent for the year. The output of standard net production increased by 6.6 percent. The assignment for growth of labor productivity and output of highest quality production has been surpassed.

The Azerbaijan farm workers also have reason to be proud. Overcoming the difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions, they are worthily fulfilling their plan assignments and their socialist responsibilities. A good crop of cotton and grapes has been grown and is being harvested on the fields of the republic.



According to the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Winter Grazing of Cattle, Increasing Production and Purchase of Livestock Breeding Products in the Winter Period of 1982/83, the Azerbaijan SSR, as well as a number of the other union republics, has been judged the winner and awarded the Honor Certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, VTsSPS and VLKSM Central Committee. A similar high honor was bestowed upon the Nakhichevan ASSR, the Agdam, Khanlar and Shekinskiy rayons, as well as collectives in the republic's best kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The people are working selflessly, and their well-being is also increasing. Thus, in the first six months of this year as compared with the same period last year, the average monthly wage of workers and personnel in the republic increased by almost two percent. Thousands of new residential houses have taken on their new residents. Many facilities of social and cultural function, as well as new schools, polyclinics, hospitals, stores and dining halls have been placed into operation.

Obviously, there are still very many possibilities and reserves whose utilization and application will make it possible to improve the level of all economic work even more and to significantly increase the effectiveness of the economy, turning our entire huge economy into a continuously working, well-adjusted mechanism. Among these possibilities is also the strengthening of labor and production discipline, reduction in losses of work time, reduction in work force turnover, and rational application of labor resources. The improvement of these indicators is a necessary condition for the growth of labor productivity. A cardinal increase in labor productivity is a key problem today in the economic sphere.

The present situation was stressed clearly and with all definition in the speech presented by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 June 1983. This also requires from us a greater responsibility for order, organization and efficiency in work, a fuller application of the vast arsenal of means to stimulate the struggle for strengthening socialist discipline, and the proper application of the available resources.

The discussion at the meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the question, "On the Work of the Azerbaijan SSR Soviets of People's Deputies on Fulfilling Legal Requirements on Strengthening Labor Discipline and Ensuring the Rational Application of Labor Resources" which was held in June of this year was quite pertinent and beneficial for our republic's soviet organs.

We reported to the Presidium that the rational utilization of labor resources and the strengthening of production, executive and labor discipline, as the most important socio-economic and political tasks, are under the constant attention of the republic's party, soviet, public and economic management organizations.

The Azerbaijan Soviets of People's Deputies are directing the efforts of economic management organs and labor collectives toward intensification of social production and toward increasing its effectiveness. They have increased

control over adhering to legislation on strengthening labor discipline and ensuring the rational application of labor resources. More attention is being given to improving the conditions of labor, everyday life and recreation of workers, kolkhoz farmers and employees. These questions are reviewed on a regular basis at meetings of the Presidiums of the Azerbaijan SSR and Nakhichevan ASSR Supreme Soviets, at sessions of local Soviets, and at the meetings of their executive committees and permanent commissions. The Soviets have developed and are implementing measures for strengthening state, plan, and executive discipline and for instilling a communist attitude toward labor. Measures are being taken to eliminate losses of work time in production, and the work conditions of enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in service to the public have been put in order.

One of the most important directions in the activity of soviet and economic management organs in the republic is the involvement of the able-bodied population in social production. In the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Periods, the number of people engaged in social production increased by 42 percent. In 1980-1982, of the total number of young people graduating from secondary schools, 166,000 young men and women, or over 56 percent of all secondary school graduates, were directed to work in the national economy.

A strong impetus in work for further strengthening state, labor and executive discipline have been the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of comrade Yu. V. Andropov on this question. In January of 1983, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee sanctioned the patriotic initiative of the labor collectives of leading enterprises aimed at ensuring high organization and model labor and production discipline at each work site. The attitude of the leading workers and the resolution of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee found wide response in the labor collectives. Meetings were conducted at all permanently active production conferences and deputy production groups with a single slogan of the day: "Discipline at each work site". These became the mobilizing factor in strengthening the campaign against idlers, loafers, and others committing disciplinary infractions.

The local organs of state authority have taken firm control of the implementation of measures directed at strengthening state and labor discipline and toward eliminating losses in work time and creating conditions allowing workers to do their best work. It is by their efforts that the conditions of work at enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in service to the public have been put in order in practically the entire republic. The operation of public transport has also improved noticeably. The attitude toward holding various meetings, assemblies and conferences during work time has also become stricter.

Thanks to the decisive measures taken by the ministries, enterprises and organizations of the republic on strengthening labor discipline and securing the work force, losses of work time in sectors of the national economy have been reduced. Thus, in the first six months of this year, losses in work time in industry have been reduced by over 22 percent as compared with the same

period last year, in construction -- by almost 30 percent, and in automobile transport -- by 14.6 percent.

Labor turnover has also decreased noticeably. While in 1980, around 20 percent of the personnel were let go from certain republic enterprises, in the first six months of this year this indicator comprised only around eight percent. This same dynamics is characteristic also for other sectors of the national economy. This, together with other factors, has made it possible to fulfill the plan assignments and socialist responsibilities in a stable manner for all the basic technical-economic indicators in the national economy.

Much is being done to eliminate the reasons for loss of work time. This relates, for example, to not allowing leaves and vacations with permission of the administration. Most often these are associated specifically with shortcomings in the operating regime of the enterprises, organizations and institutions in the sphere of services. The ispolkoms [executive committees] and rayon Soviets, together with the ministries and departments, have taken certain measures to order the work regime of these institutions. In most cases, they function in such a way that workers may attend them on their non-working days and time off, including Saturday and Sunday. This relates not only to domestic service enterprises. Individual sections and administrations of ispolkoms and housing operations organizations, as well as receiving stations, communications sections, savings banks, stores, polyclinics, and railroad and airline ticket offices also operate under the new order.

The implementation of all the indicated measures by the Soviets of People's Deputies has facilitated the strengthening of state and labor discipline at the work sites and the improved application of labor resources. The example of the city of Sumgait is characteristic. Here in only one year the losses in work time due to leaves and vacations with permission of the administration were reduced by 12,500 man-days as compared with 1980. The labor force turnover was also sharply reduced.

This is to a large degree the result of the fact that under the leadership of the party organizations, the Sumgait city Soviet, its ispolkoms, permanent commissions and sectorial organs have significantly intensified their attention to this important aspect. For example, speeches by managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations are being presented much more often in Sumgait regarding institutions and organizations dealing with questions of the rational application of labor resources and work time in production. This is done at sessions of the Soviet as well as at meetings of the executive and management organs of the permanent commissions. Also, we cannot overlook the general desire to come to the very essence in examining the above-mentioned problems and to determine a single set of interrelated measures of an economic, technical, social and educational character in solving them. The necessity of specifically such an approach to solving the problems of labor resources is indicated in the Summary Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress. This motivates us to analyze the state of affairs even more thoroughly, and to be even more persistent in seeking ways to achieved the set goals.



The activity of the production and territorial deputies groups has had noticeably better results. These groups, knowing the state of affairs in the specific labor collectives, have begun waging an irreconcilable struggle with disorganization, losses of work time, and disruption of labor and production discipline. Aside from Sumgait, such groups are also operating successfully at numerous enterprises in Kirovabad, Ali-Bayramly, and Yevlakh. In Kirovabad, for example, the deputies groups have been able to establish strict and efficient control over unconditional adherence to labor legislation and to preservation of public property, and to set limits for wasting of work time at such large enterprises in the city as the aluminum plant and the butter-fat combine. These groups rest on deputy positions created at the most important sectors of production. The production worker deputies, using their authority, conduct inquiries regarding a conciliatory attitude toward conditions leading to carelessness in utilizing labor resources, connivance toward discipline infractions, make suggestions directed at improving the state of affairs, and play an active role in discussing these questions at meetings of workers collectives. The nearly 1,500 public worker sections and almost 4,000 comrades' courts which operate at the republic's enterprises have become a great force.

It is possible to combat absences, worker turnover, cases of shirking socially productive labor, and incomplete involvement of the population in social production only by using the broadest possible set of measures, primarily of an educational character. These include widespread publicity on work in strengthening labor discipline and creating a high moral attitude and atmosphere of irreconcilability with infractions in the collectives, discussion of such infractions with public participation, and regular control over the effective results of the measures taken. In other words, the complex of measures is directed toward combatting lack of discipline primarily within the labor collectives themselves. Practice has shown that good results are obtained by an accounting for the state of discipline in compiling summaries of enterprise activity along with their basic production indicators and including the appropriate conditions into the socialist responsibilities of the competitors. The organs of state authority have now begun to watch this closely.

The task consists of increasing the portion of the population engaged in social production. For purposes of its more successful resolution, extensive sociological studies have been conducted in the republic's rayons and cities. An analysis of the obtained data made it possible to draw a rather substantiated conclusion as to the optimal portion of the able-bodied population engaged in domestic and personal subsidiary management for Azerbaijan and for its present demographic situation. This limit comprises a significant percentage. Consequently, the remaining portion of the labor resources must invariably be involved in social production.

Based on these data, the republic Soviets have sharply intensified their organizational work on the application of labor resources. Measures associated with these questions have been systematically included into the work plans of the Soviet ispolkoms, as well as their administrations and sections. For example, in one year alone the ispolkom of the Baku City Soviet developed and adopted 13 documents dealing with the most rational application of labor resources in the city. Among these were "On the Results of Fulfilling Tasks on Provision



of Industrial Enterprises, Construction and Other Organizations in the City with a Work Force", "On Work in Labor Assignment and Application of Young Specialists in Organizations and Institutions", and others.

Much attention is being given to the work assignment of pensioners. Using the positions which have been introduced into legislative acts in recent years concerning certain benefits for pensioners, the ispolkoms have been able to attract thousands of people from this category to socially useful labor which these people are able to perform. Thanks to the development of home-labor, a large number of women have been involved in socially useful labor, especially in local industry. Because of their family responsibilities, these women could not work systematically at enterprises.

Work on labor assignment of people who have been avoiding socially useful work has been placed under strict control. These people are individually counselled, and part of them are issued official warnings. Thus, in the Shaumyanovskiy (rural) rayon in 1981, over 240 people shirking work were found. Today 237 of them are already engaged at the rayon's enterprises.

However, not all problems can be solved so quickly. We must consider the fact that the insufficient level of work load on the labor resources is determined to a significant degree by the non-uniform distribution of production forces which still exists in the territory of the republic, the disproportion between the demands of the national economy for qualified workers and their training, and the existence of enterprises. In this situation, a cardinal solution of the problem requires not only measures of an organizational character, but also serious capital expenditures and the joint work of a number of departments. In rayons with a complex demographic situation, the organized recruitment of workers is performed, with their direction to other geographic areas in the republic and beyond its boundaries where there is a shortage of workers. Most recently almost 58,000 people have been provided with work by this means, with the plan calling for placement of 47,000.

The so-called agricultural relocation has also proven effective. It not only aids in the rational utilization of labor resources and increased effectiveness of agricultural production, but also facilitates an increase in the economy and material well-being of the rural population. Hundreds of families have been relocated in recent years. Residential housing has been built for them at their new sites, and conditions created for successful work and normal daily life.

However, the situation cannot be fully corrected either by organized recruitment or by relocation. The Soviet ispolkoms believe that the imbalance in demand and supply in terms of labor resources may be eliminated only by building enterprises in the indicated rayons, in other words, by creating the necessary jobs. This is a means for expanding presently existing industrial, agricultural and other enterprises and construction and operational introduction of new ones. This is a means of creating different facilities in the sphere of services and of developing social-cultural institutions.

Along with rayons where there is a surplus of workers, there are also rayons and cities in which the current problems are of a different nature. At some plants and factories the portion of physically hard manual labor is still unjustifiably high, and the staffing of institutions does not always correspond to the work actually performed. On the other hand, a number of enterprises are understaffed.

We attribute great importance to these questions. In our republic, based on the experience of Moscow and Leningrad, the union republics and oblasts throughout the country, the "Methodical Recommendations for Developing a Comprehensive Program for Reducing Heavy Physical and Manual Labor in Industry and in Transport in the Azerbaijan SSR for the 11th Five-Year Period" were developed. Commissions for the realization of this comprehensive program were formed at the ministries and departments, at the associations and in the enterprises. Documentation of manual labor has been implemented at all enterprises in the republic. The technical possibility of its reduction has been studied and the volume of necessary material-technical provision needed to accomplish this end has been determined.

Timely and precise information issued to the population is of great importance for the rational application of labor resources. For several years a bureau on work placement and information to the population has been operating in the major cities of Azerbaijan such as Baku, Kirovbad, and Sumgait. These bureaus have soon become useful both to the city enterprises and to the population. By 1980, already slightly under 25,000 people were placed at enterprises and organizations, and in 1982 the number of those placed through the bureau had doubled.

Work on involving the youth and school graduates into labor activity is also being improved. Today no one is surprised at the fact that, for example, in the republic's schools and even during entrance examinations at the major VUZes one may see posters inviting young men and women to work in production, or that specialists on professional orientation talk with students leaving school in the foyers and vestibules of the institutes, giving them individual recommendations where to go to work and what vocational-technical school the young people may select to continue their education in accordance with their interests and abilities.

The improvement of labor organization, and particularly the use of its brigade form, has an important influence on strengthening labor discipline. This facilitates the most complete development of the person's creative capacities, increases his interest in the end result of the collective's labor, and creates an atmosphere of mutual responsibility. In 1982 the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers and the Azerbaijan Soviet of Professional Unions defined measures for the further development and increased effectiveness of the brigade form of organizing and stimulating labor in the industry of Azerbaijan. They directed the attention of the ministries, departments, and Soviet ispolkoms toward the intensification of work on the widespread introduction of the brigade form of labor in sectors of the republic's national economy.

Such work is now being performed more energetically. Already by the beginning of 1983 almost half of all the workers in Azerbaijan industry were covered by the brigade order. In agriculture, the introduction of the brigade (sectional) order has noticeably facilitated an increase in product production and an improvement in its quality.

The organization of labor wages and their standardization is also being improved. Around 87 percent of workers in industry are today working according to technically substantiated norms.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and VTsSPS, "On Intensifying Work on Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline", as well as the resolution by the USSR Council of Ministers and VTsSPS, "On Additional Measures for Strengthening Labor Discipline" were met with great satisfaction in our republic. These documents arose from life itself, as did the USSR Law on Labor Collectives, which gave them broad rights and authority. This law significantly expanded the zone of active influence by the collective on each worker, with the ability to reward those who work honestly, creatively, and enthusiastically and to punish those who do not want to adhere to the norms of life in the collective.

The Soviets and their executive and management organs have been called upon to give most serious attention to the fulfillment of requirements presented in these documents. Everything is still not being done as it should be in this regard. The resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the work of our republic's Soviets in fulfilling the legislative requirements on strengthening labor discipline and ensuring the rational application of labor resources rightfully notes some shortcomings in this area. A number of Soviets still implement weak control over adherence to labor legislation at enterprises, institutions and organizations located in their territory. Work time losses in production are still great. There still remains a high portion of the able-bodied population which is not engaged in social production.

Certain Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive and management organs do not exert enough influence on the development and realization of plans by enterprises, institutions and organizations which are under a higher authority in regard to the application of labor resources. Integrated economic and social development is not always ensured. The fulfillment of plans for residential and cultural-domestic construction lags behind the operational introduction of production facilities. Proper working and living conditions for workers and personnel have not been provided everywhere, especially for women and young people. There is a high labor turnover in the republic's enterprises and the existing capacities for securing graduates of vocational-technical schools and general education schools at production facilities are not being fully utilized. The political education work and legal propaganda conducted by the Soviets bears a general character in a number of cases and does not tie in with the solution of specific problems in fulfilling plans and socialist responsibilities, in increasing production effectiveness and product quality, and in strengthening discipline and organization.

We discussed these questions at the session of the republic Supreme Soviet and specified measures for eliminating the gaps. Particular attention is presently being given to reducing the losses of work time, improving the working and living conditions of the workers, and increasing the efficiency of control over adherence to legislative requirements on labor, the role and responsibility of the permanent commissions, deputy groups, deputies, and organs of public control in this regard. The soviet organs in Azerbaijan are taking additional measures for increasing the level of involvement of the republic's able-bodied population and for the more complete utilization of available production capacities and fixed capital. They are directing the efforts of agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes toward expanding the network of enterprises and shops for processing agricultural products, planning the broader application of home labor for production of consumer goods, and giving the necessary aid to the development of personal subsidiary farms by citizens.

Everywhere in the enterprises and organizations an atmosphere of high requirements and responsibility for assigned work and comradely mutual assistance is being fostered. The Soviets are doing much to achieve higher participation by the community in the work of educating workers, kolkhoz workers and personnel, particularly the young people, in facilitating the formation of stable labor collectives, and in introducing progressive forms of labor wages dependent on the end results and the personal contribution of each worker. We are intensifying legal propaganda and instilling a communist attitude toward labor while closely tying this work in with solution of specific problems on strengthening discipline and organization in production and increasing its effectiveness.

Work is improving on labor training, education and professional orientation of students, preparation of qualified workers and their securement at production facilities. The desire by young people in the republic to actively participate in building key facilities in various regions of the country is being encouraged. The capacities of public appeal and organized worker recruitment are being more broadly utilized for these purposes.

We understand very well that much work still needs to be done in order to bring to life the resolution adopted by our country's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet has developed and is implementing measures for creating the proper order and for eliminating the negative phenomena. Its Presidium has examined the questions "On Implementing Procurator's Supervision over Adherence to Socialist Legislation by the Ministries, Departments and Ispolkoms of Local Soviets of People's Deputies". In conjunction with the republic's Council of Ministers it has reviewed "On the State of Affairs and Measures for Further Improving the Application of Labor Resources in the Azerbaijan SSR", "On the Course of Fulfillment of Measures for Further Strengthening of State and Labor Discipline and Improving the Application of Labor Resources by the Yevlakh City and Regional Soviets of Peoples' Deputies", and a number of others.

The republic Soviets see their task as being the active continuation of necessary organizational and practical work on strengthening state, labor and production discipline, the rational application of labor resources and further



increased effectiveness of production and work quality, and the mobilization of the workers toward the successful implementation of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans and socialist responsibilities adopted for the 11th Five-Year Period.

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## REGIONAL

### TURKMEN OFFICIALS REVIEW REPUBLIC JUDICIAL WORK FOR 1983

#### Chairman of Turkmen Supreme Court

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Report: "Report of Deputy B. Mukhamedkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court" under the rubric "[Session] of the Tenth Convocation of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The current members of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court were elected in March 1980 and all its activities during the period covered by this report were oriented toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22nd Turkmen CP Congress, the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and other party and state directives.

The Turkmen CP Central Committee and the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet pay constant and demanding attention to our work and have examined at their sessions aspects of the activities of the Supreme Court.

The past year has witnessed a qualitative restructuring the principal socio-economic processes in our society. The state of state, planning, economic and work discipline has markedly improved. A shining testimony thereto is the figures released by the USSR Central Statistical Administration and that of our republic on the universal fulfillment and overfulfillment of output targets.

The role of work collectives in accomplishing national-economic and law enforcement tasks is becoming increasingly tangible; as we know, the rights of these collectives have been markedly expanded. Faithful to Leninist principles, our country is confidently striding forward on the path of economic and social progress.

The basic directions of further development of the USSR national economy and improvement in national welfare are deeply reflected in the decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the statements of Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Thanks to the steps taken to select, assign, educate and train members of the judiciary, the quality of the administration of justice in this republic improved markedly in 1983. Much work in this direction was done by the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Justice. For the year as a whole, compared with the preceding years, the number of miscarriages of justice committed while examining civil and criminal cases decreased markedly. The number of revoked and revised verdicts and sentences decreased both for the rayon and city courts as a whole and for the oblast courts. The republic's Supreme Court too has improved the quality of its performance in examining cases.

Uncovering the causes and circumstances of infractions of the law and taking steps to prevent such infractions, the courts have begun to enlist more broadly the participation of representatives of the public in the examination of cases.

The republic's court pay unremitting attention to problems of indemnification for losses caused by embezzlement, pilferage and other abuses.

The purposeful struggle of the republic's courts against criminality has produced some positive results. The number of cases on the court dockets dealing with the most dangerous kinds of crime has declined. Progress has been made in work with minors.

Year after year, the number of sentences meted out to minors has been declining. This is a highly important factor to the task of a continuing and broad improvement in crime-prevention work with teenagers. It assures a decrease in overall crime.

The Supreme Court attaches great importance to the adherence by the republic's courts to socialist legality when examining cases. Convicting an innocent person is considered an extraordinary event. It is gratifying that our efforts in that direction are producing positive results. Measures to impose criminal punishment, including the deprivation of freedom, appear basically correct. For particularly dangerous and severe crimes, including pilferage and bribe-taking, the republic's courts impose rigorous penalties.

But at the same time the activities of the republic's courts still display major shortcomings. Imposing penalties that are either too lenient or too harsh is still being condoned. Instances of this kind are rectified by oblast courts and the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court. We have not yet succeeded in fulfilling the party-posed task of consistently reducing and eliminating crime. This concerns especially such a crucial problem as counteracting the pilferage of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation.

Recently, groups of criminals engaging in bribe-taking, padding of accounts, and various other abuses of official duties have been unmasked and convicted in the republic's agriculture, local industry, construction and certain other branches of the national economy.

One reason for these crimes is, in our opinion, lax administrative monitoring and the absence of a feeling of responsibility for the safety of state property among certain executives.

A large number of persons sentenced in recent years have committed crimes while in inebriated condition.

The republic's courts are deciding major problems ensuing from civil-law relations. Each year they consider a large number of such cases. In places the provisions of the Labor Law Code are not being followed.

The courts react to breaches of labor legislation but rarely consider the personal responsibility of executives for these breaches. Four times in the last 3 years the Supreme Court has considered actual adherence to the labor legislation in this republic. The causes of the shortcomings were reported to

the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, and two reports were made to the Turkmen Trade-Union Council. The matter was considered by a plenum of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court. It appears that these steps proved insufficient. The local soviets of people's deputies should tighten their monitoring of adherence to labor legislation.

The Supreme Court has examined the manner in which the courts deal with housing problems. The question was discussed at its plenum. Such cases are basically settled correctly and suits for the eviction of citizens from buildings belonging to the local soviets are satisfactorily resolved by the courts. Occasionally, squatters are tolerated owing to the absence of proper monitoring of the housing stock, and sometimes owing to abuses by officials.

Work to make blue- and white-collar workers liable for the material damage they cause at work has been markedly intensified as based on the labor law code. The Supreme Court has repeatedly considered this category of cases and the results were reported to the Court's Presidium and plenum.

I have dwelled only on the main directions of the administration of justice. As a rule, each year we--not infrequently together with other law enforcement organs of the republic--evaluate judicial-investigative practices.

In accordance with special and long-range plans, a number of measures have been taken to implement the Food Program and the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Their results were considered at sessions of the Supreme Court's Presidium--in a number of cases jointly with the collegium of the Ministry of Justice and, as the need arose, with the participation of representatives of the concerned ministries and departments. Certain problems are considered at coordination conferences of the republic's law enforcement organs.

Pursuant to the provisions of the law, each year a plenum of the Supreme Court considers the most important problems of the administration of justice. To assure a uniform and correct law enforcement and provide practical assistance, each year the Court verifies jointly with the Ministry of Justice the performance of most of the oblast and major people's courts. Judges are constantly briefed, assigned probational periods and trained.



As the supreme judiciary of the republic, the Supreme Court takes steps to assure that every civil and criminal case it considers would satisfy all the provisions of the law and the interests of both the state and the citizens would be adequately considered.

Appealed and contested sentences and decisions of oblast courts come into legal force only after they are considered by the Supreme Court. Every instance of an incorrect [judicial] consideration of a case is subject to a special investigation, and miscarriages of justice are rectified in accordance with control procedures.

The Supreme Court fully avails itself of its right to demand and obtain and to contest cases examined by the republic's courts.

The Supreme Court attaches great importance to the consideration of the grievances and applications of citizens. The manner in which the grievances are attended to is evaluated once every quarter of the year, and the findings, and especially instances of improper consideration of grievances, are discussed at meetings of the Presidium and operational conferences. The quality of this work has somewhat improved. At the same time, certain grievances take a longer time for examination than prescribed and some of them, when first considered, are settled improperly. Aspects of work with grievances urgently require greater attention.

The workers of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court participate in the conduct of various drives to publicize knowledge of the laws and strive to intensify the propaganda of Soviet laws among the population.

Comrade deputies! Permit me to assure the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet that the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court will take every measure to fulfill the complex and responsible tasks of further strengthening socialist legality and improving the performance of the republic's courts.

Chairman of Presidium, Turkmen Supreme Soviet

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 2

[Decree of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, issued 10 January 1984 and signed by B. Yazkirliyev, chairman of the Presidium, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, and O. Nazarova, secretary of the Presidium, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Work of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] On having listened to the report of Deput. B. Mukhamedkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet notes that the republic's Supreme Court has--guiding itself by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22d Turkmen CP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as fulfilling the obligations imposed on it by the Constitution of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen SSR Law on the Judicial Structure of the Turkmen SSR--during the period covered by the report, carried out a number of measures to improve the administration of justice in the republic, strengthen law and order, further publicize knowledge of the laws among citizens and further refine the forms and methods of its activity.

Owing to the measures recently implemented jointly with the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Justice to provide practical assistance to oblast, rayon and city

people's courts, the quality of the consideration of cases has improved, the courts began to react more actively to the causes of infractions of the laws and factors conducive to these infractions, and an improvement has taken place in the indicators of indemnification for material damage due to pilferage and other abuses as well as caused by blue- and white-collar workers in connection with their labor-law relations.

At the same time, the performance of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court displays shortcomings and omissions which detract from the effectiveness with which it combats crime and assures adherence to socialist legality by the republic's courts.

The judicial collegium on civil-law cases as yet does not consider a sufficient number of verdicts of courts of the first instance.

Zonal assistance provided to the republic's courts is inadequate. A substantial number of miscarriages of justice committed by the lower courts still remains rectified in accordance with control procedures. There occur instances of protracted and superficial consideration of the complaints of citizens so that these have to be reconsidered.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet decrees that:

1. The report on the work of the Turkmen SSR is to be taken into consideration.
2. The Turkmen SSR Supreme Court, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22d Turkmen CP Congress, and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and in discharging the obligations imposed on it by the Constitution of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen SSR Law on the Judicial Structure of the Turkmen SSR, is to direct its activities toward improving the quality of the administration of justice in the republic, strengthening law and order, adhering to socialist legality, educating the population about the laws and protecting the right to work, right to housing and other legally protected rights and legal interests of citizens.
3. The work to improve the style and methods of its activity and to provide prompt assistance to the republic's courts in the proper enforcement of the laws is to be continued.
4. A greater number of the most topical cases that are particularly complex and have great social significance are to be considered, while taking all measures provided for in the laws to intensify the struggle against pilferage of state and public property, bribe-taking and speculation. Attention to and exactitude towards the handling of the complaints of citizens is to be heightened so that each initial complaint would be resolved properly within the prescribed time limit.

The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet is confident that the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court shall take every measure to eliminate the shortcomings in its performance and that of the republic's courts, improve the quality of the administration of justice, strengthen law and order and the legal education of the population and make its own worthy contribution to the successful resolution of the tasks of economic and sociocultural construction facing the republic.

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN KGB CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Feb 84 p 4

[GruzINFORM report: "The Unshakeable Will of the Party. A. N. Inauri Meets With Electorate"]

[Text] In the South Ossetian Drama Theater imeni Kosta Khetagurov the voters of Tskhinvali Election District No 191 for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet met with their candidate, GSSR KGB Chairman Col Gen Aleksey Nikolayevich Inauri.

In the presidium with A. N. Inauri were South Ossetian Obkom First Secretary F. S. Sanakoyev, party, soviet, and Komsomol officials, representatives of labor collectives of the autonomous oblast, and figures in science and culture.

The meeting was opened by Tskhinvali Gorkom First Secretary A. F. Kozayev.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K. U. Chernenko, was unanimously elected.

The floor was turned over to the candidate's spokesman, Tskhinvali Knitwear Factory party buro secretary A. P. Parastayeva. Having recounted A. N. Inauri's career, she urged voters on election day to vote unanimously for the candidates of the unshakeable bloc of communists and nonparty members, for the policy of peace and construction.

S. A. Pliyev, an enamel worker at the Tsinvali Emal'provod Plant, L. M. Sanakoyeva, a teacher in the Dzhava Secondary School, V. N. Pukhayev, party committee secretary on Artsevi Sovkhoz in Tskhinvalskiy Rayon, T. V. Kushashvili, a member of Kolkhoz imeni David Guramishvili in the village of Avnevi in Znaurskiy Rayon, A. D. Gazzayev, a student in Tskhinvali Vocational Technical School No 71, and Yu. S. Gagloyti, rector of the South Ossetian State Pedagogical Institute imeni K. Khetagurov, spoke proudly of the substantial changes that have taken place in the economic, social and cultural development of South Ossetia, the rising well-being of the working people of the autonomous oblast. They urged all voters in the district to vote for the people's worthy representative.

Then A. N. Inauri, who was warmly received by those present, gave a speech.

"The period preceding this year's elections," he said, "is one in which we have all lived, worked, and struggled to implement the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Our successes inspire pride in our magnificent country, our great people. The recent extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum mobilized the party and the people to attain new labor accomplishments. It demonstrated to the country and the world the unshakeable will of the party in firmly and consistently pursuing Lenin's course of action. This assurance keynotes CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the plenum.

"The word of the party finds its way into the hearts and minds of all working people. For the party realistically assesses any situation and directly and frankly discusses topical problems, consulting with the people on how best to resolve them.

"From the example of any region in our vast country it is obvious that we are living better today than yesterday. And we are all confident that tomorrow we will live better than today."

Speaking of successes in the economic and social development of the country and the republic, A. N. Inauri acknowledged the worthy contribution made by the working people of the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast to the nation's economic well-being, emphasizing that this contribution has become especially substantial in recent years. There are no lagging enterprises in the oblast's industry, and the share of superior-quality products in the overall production volume stands at 18.4 percent, which is three times the 1980 level. The population's real income has risen by 13 percent.

It is gratifying to note, the candidate said, that a number of important construction projects that were started or planned in the last election campaign are now completed or nearly so. Gas and electricity lines, treatment facilities, trade centers, highways and cableways, and housing projects have become a reality. The day is not far off when the Trans-Caucasus Highway will be opened to through traffic.

The oblast's working people are constantly aware of the concern and attention of the GCP Central Committee and the republic's government, which three times in recent years has passed decrees on further development of the economy and fuller satisfaction of the social and cultural needs of South Ossetia's population.

All our endeavors today, A. N. Inauri went on to say, have to be dealt with under conditions of an overheated and explosive international situation. International imperialism is attempting to hold back the advancing progress of world history. Extreme adventurism distinguishes the course of action of the present United States administration. Unceremoniously declaring various regions of the world to be its zones of "vital interest," Washington flagrantly flouts the norms of international law and nations' sovereignty. Striving to attain military superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries, the militarists of the United States and their NATO allies have



aimed new first-strike missile systems at us. The Reagan administration has failed to find rational, acceptable responses to the peace-loving proposals made by the USSR and is attempting to negotiate with us from a position of strength. Espionage and ideological subversion are being waged against our country. Subversive activities against the USSR encompass all spheres of social life, utilizing all the powers and means, the most refined and perfidious tricks and techniques at the disposal of foreign subversive centers. The centers of bourgeois ideology have created a vast complex of political disinformation, the tasks of which are to infuse false ideas and alien viewpoints into our people's social consciousness. They are making a special effort to disinform our young people.

This situation requires that each person define his own position exactly with regard to concrete issues of today's social development, for in our days everyone is involved in the ideological struggle. It is not a sphere in which only propagandists, journalists, scientists, and workers in the arts are active. It is a sphere which requires that each person manifest political maturity, moral purity, and class integrity. It is the duty of every Soviet citizen to manifest constant, high vigilance. We must be ready to repel aggression and foil any hostile acts.

Friendship of peoples and a policy of equality--these constitute the foundation on which our house is built. The constant aid which the peoples of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries are giving to each other is promoting joint efforts to overcome difficulties and reach new levels of socialist construction. This is our great gain; it must not only be cherished but also developed and multiplied, instilling in the people the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

In conclusion A. N. Inauri once again thanked the voters for their trust and assured them that he would do everything to carry out their mandate and strengthen the might of our homeland.

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## REGIONAL

### UZBEK CC BURO DISCUSSES RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES, ECONOMICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the progress in meeting the February 1984 plans and social commitments in industry, major construction, transportation, agricultural production, and other areas of the republic's national economy. The progress in preparing for spring field work and livestock wintering was also discussed. Party committees, soviet of peoples deputies ispolkoms, and ministries and departments of the economy's agro-industrial sector were charged with fulfilling all measures connected with conducting spring sowing and completing livestock wintering. We should especially emphasize the struggle with the expected water shortage, on receiving crops of cotton early, and on good and accurate organization of its machine picking.

The missions of increasing production, raising the quality and improving ideological-artistic development of goods with domestic symbology were examined. Soviet of peoples deputies ispolkoms, republic ministries and departments, and enterprises that turn out symbolic goods were charged with accomplishing specific measures for increasing production, expanding the assortment and increasing the quality of goods with domestic symbology, patriotic drawings and inscriptions. The Uzbek SSR Artists Union was ordered to increase practical assistance to organizations and artistic-technical soviets of ministries in the development of firm emblems, inscriptions and drawings used on articles. They are also to organize competition for the best symbols and emblems for popular consumption goods.

The Buro discussed measures for further developing health care in the republic's countryside in light of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Congress. Nearly 10,000 doctors and 46,000 medium-level medical workers are currently working in the countryside. Infant mortality and illnesses temporarily affecting the ability to work are becoming progressively rarer. At the same time medical support for the rural population is seriously in need of improvement. There is great fluctuation of medical personnel and there are few hospital beds in Bukhara Oblast and in Kara-Kalpak ASSR. In many areas disease prevention and maternity and child care is unsatisfactory. There are serious defects in the distribution of village medical cadre. Party committees, the soviet of peoples deputies ispolkoms and the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Public Health are

charged with further improving the level of rural health care, resolving missions for fulfilling the food program and increasing personal responsibility of each health care worker for the tasks assigned them.

Work on selecting, placing and indoctrinating cadre in the Ministry of Rural Construction system for the Uzbek SSR was scrutinized. The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee considers that this work still does not totally meet the requirements of the December 1983 and the February 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. The Ministry is paying little attention to increasing cadre responsibility. Consequently, according to basic indicators, the plan is systematically not being met. The board and machinery of the Ministry is doing a poor job in reviewing the business and political qualifications of cadres and consequently people without proper qualifications and organizational abilities often take over management positions. The Buro demanded that the board eliminate the deficiencies noted in the shortest time possible and that it strictly observes Leninist principles of cadre selection by practical and political qualities.

The results of the discussion in the Uzbek SSR of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Directions of Reform in General Education and Professional Schools" were examined. The party committee, peoples organs and professional-technical education organs were charged with widely using the results of the discussion in the daily work of further improving the training and indoctrination of the upcoming generation.

The Buro discussed and approved a plan for basic measures in preparing for the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. A republic commission was created by the Buro to organize and carry out these measures.

The Buro also examined some other issues of party and economic projects and made the necessary decisions on them.

12511

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## REGIONAL

### PRIVATE AGRICULTURE IN SVERDLOVSK OBLAST VIEWED

Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (signed to press 22 Nov 83) pp 40-45

[Article by V. Tolmachev, N. Filippov, and V. Shul'ts, candidates of economic sciences: "Reserves of Rural Farmsteadings"]

[Text] A central place in the plans for our country's economic and social development is occupied by measures connected with implementation of the Food Program. Its fulfillment must solve the problem of providing an uninterrupted supply of food products to the population and agricultural raw materials to industry. Moreover, the predominant place is undoubtedly relegated to social production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. However, we must not leave private, subsidiary farms out of our calculations either.

What does such farmsteadings provide today? Primarily potatoes and vegetables. These products account for about 70 percent of the total area of gardens. One-fifth of the farmstead lands--1.2 million hectares--is taken up by orchards and vineyards. By the way, grain and industrial crops are hardly cultivated at all on private, subsidiary farms. In contrast, two thirds of the entire amount of potatoes produced in this country are provided by the farmstead gardens.

As regards the head of cattle, at the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan it amounted to 23 million head, including 13.2 head of milk cows. Other domestic livestock are also counted in the millions. Hence, the proportion of the private sector in the production of livestock products is quite impressive. In 1980, for example, 4.6 millions tons of meat (in dressed weight) were produced --23 percent of the total volume. But this level could be raised even higher. It is not by chance that the USSR Food Program has noted the following: an extremely important task for the Councils of Ministers of the Union and autonomous republics, the krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, agricultural organs, managers of farms and enterprises, as well as the trade-union organizations--is to create the conditions so that each family living in a rural area can have a farmstead plot, as well as keep livestock and poultry.

Aid from the state and the socialized farming sector to the private farmsteads has, undoubtedly, been quite significant. Economists have calculated as follows: in order to produce the milk and meat, as well as the other livestock products obtained every year by the owners of livestock and poultry, it is necessary to expend, according to the norms set by livestock-raising experts,



approximately 120 million feed units. Where are they obtained? In the first place, on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz land resources. According to rough calculations, the feeds obtained by the population from pasturelands free of charge would cost almost 4 billion rubles as a composite purchase price. And if we are talking about coarse and moist feeds, then, by obtaining them on their own socialized farms at production cost, the rural inhabitants save up to six rubles per ton. Let's think about these figures: in them can be seen the genuine support by the state of private, subsidiary farms.

But how much of various types of livestock are sold to the population? In 1980, for example, 14.8 million shoats, 570 million chicks, and 907,000 calves were sold. Today sales are proceeding even more intensively.

But this is for the country as a whole. With regard to individual oblasts, the utilization of private, subsidiary farms in order to increase production output is proceeding unevenly. Many farmstead reserves have not yet been utilized. These must be put into operation.

Let us examine the specific work along these lines which is being carried out in Sverdlovsk Oblast. Here 712,600 families have farmstead plots. They cultivate 45,000 hectares of land. The kolkhoz members, workers, and office employees have 177,500 head of cattle, including 106,200 cows, 91,300 pigs, and 194,700 sheep and goats. Private, subsidiary farms provide 23 percent of all the agricultural products produced in this oblast. And, at the same time, in Sverdlovsk Oblast 33 percent of the rural families do not have any livestock whatsoever.

To a certain extent, this has been the result of the low level of organizational work on the part of some local Soviets. This was mentioned in the joint resolution of the CPSU Sverdlovsk Obkom and Oblispolkom entitled "On the Organizational Work of the Turinskiy Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies with regard to Developing Private, Subsidiary Farms among the Population." This document noted that, instead of going to each family and explaining its obvious opportunities for developing a private, subsidiary farm, the local soviet organs limited their mission to merely addressing a request to the higher authorities that additional stocks of feed products be allocated by means of the state resources.

In the food program of Sverdlovsk Oblast, as adopted at the session of the Oblast Soviet held in July 1982, provisions were made to create all the conditions so that each rural family could keep livestock and poultry. The popularly elected officials of this oblast came out with the following initiative--every deputy living in a village or a workers' settlement ought to have a private, subsidiary farm.

But there are other facts as well, in recent years a decrease in the number of cows, pigs, sheep, and goats. Over a five-year period the head of cattle owned by the population has decreased, for example, by 26,000, sheep and goats--by 30,000. This has had a negative effect on supplying the cities with dairy and meat products. Therefore, the following task has been assigned: by the end of the current five-year plan to increase the head of cattle for private use by 5--7 percent, pigs--by 20 percent, and sheep and goats--by 10 percent.

The production of meat on private farms must be brought up to the level of 55,000--60,000 tons and that of milk--to the level of 250,000--280,000 tons.

Development of livestock raising on private, subsidiary farms is being held back by the lack of feeds. Therefore, the ispolkom of the Oblast Soviet has outlined measures facilitating the provision of hay, straw, and other feeds for privately owned livestock. Areas taken up by haylots and pastures will be expanded.

As is known, Sverdlovsk Oblast is marked by broken terrain; there are many haylots which do not have the possibility of mechanized equipment. Because of the fact that the population is not always allowed to cultivate feeds here, wild grasses grow on these plots. And feeds are often not harvested on enormous areas which are taken up by power-line rights-of-way. It would be feasible, therefore, for the local Soviets to assign such sections to specific workers for lengthy periods of time. Then these workers would be able to look after them, clean them of trash, and, as a result, obtain good mowings.

In this connection, the experience of the Koksharovsk Rural Soviet of the Alapayevskiy Rayon is instructive. Here the rural ispolkom takes pains to see that each family has a hay field. If there is a cow, it is apportioned 1.5 hectares of a haylot area. This is on condition that the appropriate amount of milk be sold to the state. And the Makhnevskiy Sovkhoz allocates the necessary equipment for mowing and raking up the dried grasses. Straw is also sold to those needing it. It is not by chance, therefore, that every family here willingly raises livestock and sells the surplus products to the state.

In Sverdlovsk Oblast specific measures have been outlined for further improving the provision of concentrated feeds to the privately owned livestock. The advantage herein is enjoyed primarily by the members of livestock-raising associations and especially by those who actively participate in selling milk, meat, and other products to the state, and who raise livestock and poultry by agreements with kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In the Kislovsk Rural Soviet this matter is arranged as follows: if the owner of a cow will provide the state with at least 500 kilograms of milk, then he will be sold 150 kilograms of grain and will be allocated 2 tons of straw free of charge. Such a procedure is advantageous for the owners of livestock as well as for the local socialized farm.

The organs of authority have manifested concern that the population be sold shoats and chicks. In the Kamenskiy Rayon special farms have been established for this purpose. The concluding of agreements between the socialized and the private farms on the feeding of livestock is being practiced more and more extensively. Such a practice is being applied actively, for example, in the Artinskiy, Bogdanovichskiy, Slobodo-Turinskiy, and Talitskiy Rayons, and it has permitted a noticeable increase in the production of meat, as well as drawing housewives and schoolchildren into the sphere of production. Thus, on the Nitsinskiy Sovkhoz of the Slobodo-Turinskiy Rayon, when agreements are concluded with the population for feeding pigs, those so desiring it are issued two shoats each weighing as much as 10 kilograms. One animal weighing at least a quintal must be returned to the socialized farm after fattening up. It turns out that both parties profit from such cooperation.

The higher the crop yield of the private orchard and garden, as well as the productivity of the livestock, the more social benefit is contributed by labor on the farmstead. Therefore, in many rayons of Sverdlovsk Oblast among the measures to aid the peasant farmstead provisions have been made for breeding work with the livestock which is privately owned, as well as supplying the private, subsidiary farms with high-grade seeds. The necessary veterinary and agronomic consultations with specialists have been organized for the population.

The rural and settlement Soviets have begun to exercise stricter monitoring controls over the utilization of the land plots allocated to the population. This also stems from the requirements of our Constitution. Article 13 of the country's Constitution states the following: "Included among the use of the citizens may be plots of land granted within the procedure established by law for the conduct of subsidiary farming (including the keeping of livestock and poultry), cultivating orchards and gardening, as well as for individual housing construction. Citizens are obligated to make effective use of the land plots granted to them."

What such plots provide, what kind of yield there is from the land--this is a matter which is far from private. The organs of the state authority in the rural areas have been called upon to see to it that each farmstead plot yield more produce and be maintained in a model condition. In practice the following situation frequently occurs: there are two neighbors; one has a well-tended plot--clean all around, no weeds at all, while the other has a completely neglected plot, with weeds choking out the plantings, and the plot has become a garden of weeds. Here it is necessary to use authority, if other measures have no effect.

The party and the government have specified quite a few types of aid private, subsidiary farms. This is a matter of the purposeful influence on developing the peasant farmstead. On this score the following were adopted: the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers dated 14 September 1977 and entitled "On Private, Subsidiary Farms of Kolkhoz Members, Workers, Office Employees, and Other Citizens and the Collective Cultivation of Orchards and Gardens, and the decree dated 8 January 1981 entitled "On Additional Measures To Increase the Production of Agricultural Products on the Private Subsidiary Farms of Citizens." In accordance with these documents, many ministries and departments are obliged to carry out the necessary measures to improve the conditions for conducting private, subsidiary farming, in order to create everywhere such a social climate within which kolkhoz members, workers, office employees, and other citizens would feel that, by raising livestock and poultry on their private farmsteads, by engaging in the cultivation of orchards and gardens, they are engaging in deeds which are useful to the state.

In our opinion, the system of procuring products from the population is in need of improvement. Many socialized farms lack the possibility of purchasing surpluses of milk and meat from the owners of livestock, since they lack the necessary transport and storage capacities. Because of this, many products do not reach the consumers. A positive role here would be played by centralizing their procurement on the spot. This would permit us to free up

We think that there must be an expansion of the practice of the sale at favorable terms of industrial goods in short supply to kolkhoz members, workers, and rural office employees who sell agricultural products to consumer cooperatives in accordance with agreements. Together with this, we must also improve the operation of the kolkhoz markets. They must be supplied with good-quality storage areas, refrigeration chambers, freight-hoisting elevators, ventilation systems, etc. It is also important to open up hotels and dining facilities in connection with kolkhoz markets. Nor must we forget, moreover, about improving the transport service for the rural population. All this will allow us to increase deliveries to the cities of meat, dairy products, potatoes, vegetables, eggs, fruits, and honey.

It is no secret that on an individual farm there is a predominance of basically manual labor. Unfortunately, the Soviets and the industry of Sverdlovsk Oblast have not yet paid sufficient attention to this problem. During the 10th Five-Year Plan there was no increase in the output of garden and orchard tools. Moreover, the population has a great demand for it. But, for the time being, there is no possibility for buying an ordinary shovel or an axe in the stores. Rural inhabitants complain about the poor quality of scythes, shovels, and rakes.

It has long been high time for the country as a whole to mass produce small-sized tractors, electric pumps, straw-cutters, electric-saw sets, mechanized saws, mechanized manual mowers, small machines for shearing sheep, etc. A number of such items are even within the capacities of the industry of Sverdlovsk Oblast to produce. Utilization of the means of small-scale mechanization would considerably facilitate the conduct of private, subsidiary farming.

The local Soviets should manifest a particular concern over retired persons on pensions. They must be helped in conducting private farming; it must be arranged so that each person on a pension and living in a rural area would be able to fatten up the livestock.

Private, subsidiary farming permits not only an increase in the production of agricultural products. The moral, indoctrinational aspect of the matter is also important here. At the present time, with the increase of free time among the rural population, they are still far from making skillful use of it. Here too the farmstead plot is very much to the point. This was shown by a questionnaire which was widely disseminated by us in a number of villages. To the question: "Imagine that several hours were to be added to your usual weekly leisure. What would you use them for first of all?"--a considerable portion of those questioned (41.2 percent) answered as follows: for additional work on their private farms. It is not by chance that life testifies that in those villages and rural soviets in which the inhabitants conduct their own farmstead well there are also fewer instances of drunkenness, hooliganism, and other anti-social acts.

Private, subsidiary farming likewise plays a positive role in the rearing of children. From their earliest years they become accustomed to physical labor, they acquire the basic skills of farm work, and they become more strongly attached to their native region.



The development of the rural farmstead is well facilitated by the organized competition among those who provide surpluses of agricultural products from their subsidiary farms, their moral and material incentives. The Kamenskiy Rayispolkom acted correctly when it resolved to sell out of the regular turn to the best providers of milk motorcycles with side-cars, milking machines, washing machines, sewing machines, and other items still in short supply. The ispolkom of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies examines on a quarterly basis the results of the competition among the rural soviets, rayons, settlements, and cities for the procurement of surplus agricultural products among the population. Measures of moral and material incentives have been provided for the winners. All this has a positive effect not only on increasing the procurement of milk and meat, fruit, and vegetables among the population, but it also creates a healthy moral climate around those who run their own farmsteads well.

The necessity of conducting private, subsidiary farming is also being taken into consideration more and more in building up the villages. Until recent times the planners were basically oriented toward multi-apartment houses of two or three storeys. But, although fine communal conveniences were created within them, such structures, nevertheless, artificially cut the rural inhabitant off from the land. Now in this oblast a course has been adopted aimed at building predominantly one- and two-apartment houses with attached farm buildings and farmstead plots.

Broad possibilities for developing private, subsidiary farming have also been opened up for those working in cities and workers' settlements. In the Urals even in the Pre-Revolutionary period the inhabitants of modest-sized cities and settlements used to have farmstead plots of land and pastures, and they used to keep livestock. This was pointed out at the beginning of the present century by V. I. Lenin, who noted that the chief characteristic of industrial development in the Urals was the traditional link of the workers with the land. Even in our own times this oblast has quite a few cities and settlements where the workers live in their own single-storey houses, along with which a farmstead plot is maintained. Proceeding from this, the CPSU obkom, the CPSU raykom and the ispolkom of the Oblast Soviet adopted a decree on further developing private, subsidiary farms of workers and office employees in cities and settlements. Even around Sverdlovsk, for example, there are more than 300 orchard-and-garden associations with more than 30,000 families as members. And already more than 100,000 families are engaging in collective gardening in the oblast, while about 300,000 families are engaged in collective cultivation of orchards. By the end of the five-year plan the area of the orchard plots will increase by 29 percent. But even now on these plots and collective gardens the urbanites obtain a large amount of products. Thus, the families of workers and office employees in the city of Krasnotur'insk last year harvested 2,700 tons of potatoes, 260 tons of vegetables, and 200 tons of fruits and berries.

The production of output could be increased if the urbanites were provided with plots of land more extensively. Such a possibility exists. Around many of this oblast's cities there are quite a few lands which are becoming deserted. They are growing up with weeds and are spoiling the neighboring fields. It would be feasible, therefore, for the local Soviets to turn over such plots to urbanites for collective orchards and gardens. At the same time, measures

must be taken to cultivate and sell the planting materials of fruit and berry cultures, seeds and seedlings of vegetable cultures so as to fully satisfy the population's needs for them. It is also necessary to devote attention to working out standard plans for garden sheds and other structures for gardening co-operatives, their necessary architectural and decorative formations.

Collective orchards and gardens likewise allow us to solve a number of social problems. At the present time not all enterprises and institutions yet have the possibility of fully providing their own workers with travel passes to sanatoriums, rest homes, and boarding houses. The broad-based development of collective orchard and garden cultivation will allow a greater portion of the urban population to spend their days off and vacations in the fresh air, to strengthen their own health, to take part in physical labor with children and adolescents, to teach them to understand and love nature. Practical experience also testifies to the fact that at those enterprises and organizations which have collective orchards and gardens there is less turnover of personnel and a higher degree of labor discipline.

Not so long ago in this oblast an oblast-wide livestock-raising association was founded, and it is already operating successfully. Its activity is regulated by a Model Charter, which was approved by the ispolkom of the Oblast Soviet. There are 45,000 urbanites in this association. According to approximate calculations, the "urban farms" produce about 20,000 tons of meat and 75,000 tons of milk annually. The local organs of authority help the association members to acquire pure-bred livestock, farm tools, trucks, in constructing production facilities, obtaining credits for these purposes; they allocate land plots for the pasturing of livestock, the procurement of hay, and the cultivation of feed crops. Some 50,000 hectares of haylots, the same amount of pasturelands, and about 1,000 hectares of arable lands have been secured for the association. In response, its members have expanded the sales of surpluses of livestock-raising products to the state.

Thanks to the subsidiary farms, there has been an increase in the contribution made by the population to the implementation of the Food Program. And this must determine further attention to the rural farmstead.

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## REGIONAL

### ANNUAL UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING DISCUSSES SOCIO-ECONOMIC TOPICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 84 p 1

[UZTAG Article: "Science's Achievements Into Production"]

[Text] "The intensification and acceleration of putting into practice the achievements of science and technology and the accomplishments of large-scale, complex programs in the end must lift our society's productive force to a qualitatively new level." How to meet the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum's demand in this area was discussed at the annual general meeting of the republic's academy of sciences which took place in Tashkent 21 February.

The president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Academician A.S. Sadykov, gave a speech on the results of scientific research projects for 1983 and on the mission of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences in light of the decisions at the December 1983 and the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the resolutions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee I.B. Usmankhodzhayev spoke at the meeting. He noted the positive work performed by the republic's scientists.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the last CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the scientific collective is actively taking part in working out the all-union and the republic complex scientific-technical program. The republic's scientific organization annually puts more than 400 studies into production. These have an annual economic effect which exceeds 600,000,000 rubles. A number of highly effective technological processes, micro-processes and robot technology are being used in the national economy. The application of new types of machines and equipment is expanding.

Scientifically based agricultural systems, industrial technology for cultivating cotton, corn, grain and other agricultural crops are being widely introduced in farming and new long-range strains are being developed.

Definite results have been reached in social science developments.

The republic's scientists have accomplished a lot. But life constantly presents new tasks, stressed I.V. Usmankhodzhayev. These tasks are broad and important.

They direct the activities of science at resolving large socio-economic and economic problems.

Uzbekistan is the primary base for domestic cotton production. As was noted at the annual meeting, scientists and selectionists must direct their efforts to developing strains able to yield per hectare 50-60 centners of fine-fibered cotton and 40-50 centners of fine-fibered silk. These must be suitable for industrial cultivation, have high quality and be resistant to diseases, pests and sharp changes in air temperature. Farmers are also waiting for new types of cotton picking machinery capable of fully replacing manual labor. Scientists ought to also concentrate their efforts on improving transportation, storage and processing of silk, land reclamation and soil processing, the use of fertilizer, the application of chemical weed and pest killers and other problems related to cotton production.

The importance of scientific work aimed at developing and strengthening the fuel-energy complex was noted. Along with improving methods for extracting gas, oil and coal, it is necessary to speed up the creation and introduction of progressive technology for saving energy and fuel. To a large degree, providing waste-free use of raw materials, utilization of production wastes and the large-scale use of computer technology and automation depends on scientists. It is necessary to fundamentally improve coordination on scientific projects to eliminate unnecessary parallelism and dissipation of the scientific collective's force and to concentrate their efforts on the most important economic problems. To do this, it is necessary to create in each collective an atmosphere of party principles, a favorable moral climate and good attunement to business.

The following individuals spoke at the meeting: the vice-president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the republic's Academy of Sciences, P.K. Khabibullayev; Kh. N. Baymukhamedov, academician of Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and academician-secretary of Earth Sciences Department for the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; S.K. Kamalov, chairman of the Kara Kalpak Affiliation of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; M.K. Nurmukhamedov, academician-secretary of the Department of History, Linguistics and Literature of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; K.S. Akhmedov, rector of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute imeni Beruna; corresponding members of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences T.R. Rashidov, academician-secretary of the Mechanics and Control Processing Department of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; G.A. Pugachenkova, chief secretary of the Sector of the Institute of Art Criticism imeni Khamza; Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences T.S. Yuldashbayev, director of the Astronomical Institute; Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences I.A. Karimov, director of the Special Design Bureau of Radiation Technology for the Institute of Nuclear Physics.

Participants at the meeting expressed their conviction that scientists will honorably carry out the assigned tasks and will properly meet the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party.

The Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee R. Kh. Abdullayeva and the First Secretary of the Tashkent Party Gorkom U.U. Umarov took part in the meeting's work.



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